THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 299

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Criticism Meets Criticism

China Bends Beneath Rod

What Price Belligerency?

¶ **Brussels Echoes**—Rebuffed by its first peace effort to induce Japan to give heed to national integrity, through co-operation with the other signatories of the Nine-Power pact, the Brussels conference considers its next move. This may be a further consideration of positive help for China. Italy, playing a pro-Japanese game of obstruction, is expected to withdraw from the conference rather than join in any active rebuke of Japanese aggression. And whispers come from Tokyo that Japan plans definite withdrawal from the pact. Meanwhile Japanese officials at Brussels strike back at the Nine-Power resolution criticizing her actions in China. The Japanese embassy returns criticism for criticism. It objects to non-signatory Russia participating in the conference, refers to the dubious ethics of repudiation of war debts and of voting for "things to which they do not adhere." • There's a familiar technique apparent in the proceedings. It's known as "turning the lie." It's a technique which may disconcert the enemy but does not answer the charge.

¶ **China's Hindenburg Line**—The brown phalanx from the shadows of Fujiyama steadily pushes toward vulnerable spots in the Chinese system. Advancing toward Nanking the Nipponese warriors rumble toward the "Hindenburg" line of Chinese defenders 125 miles southeast of the capital. While Chinese officials expect the line to hold, they dread the consequence should Japanese warships get up the Yangtze within range of the city. So China prepares to turn its back on Nanking and serious consideration is given to moving the capital 300 miles to Hankow. Embassies of Occidental nations follow the situation anxiously, likewise are preparing for evacuation should the Japanese navy break through the chain of sunken junks blockading the river some 80 miles to the east. China views possible retreat philosophically. "If Japan breaks through our armies will retire fighting. So long as we resist Japan fights a losing battle." • The Chinese philosophy envisages a time when Japan's self-styled "chastening rod" becomes too long to effectively swing—too expensive to maintain.

¶ **Spanish Belligerency**—The non-intervention subcommittee—surprisingly, still extant—gains comfort from a conversational by-product of the Brussels Nine-Power Pact conference. As a result of Anglo-French-Russian huddles the subcommittee, meeting at the London foreign office, is informed that the Soviet stand on equal belligerent rights in Spain has been modified. Previously Russia refused any recognition of belligerency while the "bulk" of volunteers remained in Spain. But now Maxim Litvinoff fixes "bulk" at 75 per cent—a bargaining figure which narrows the gap of disagreement between British, French and Russian compromisers. • However, since there is no sign of reply from Loyalists or Insurgents regarding the withdrawal of volunteers, the Russian gesture is merely a comforting pat on the back for those whose patience is becoming frayed on the jagged edges of jingoism.

¶ **Leopold in London**—While the guns of Dover Castle boom a royal salute, King Leopold of the Belgians arrives in England to visit King George VI. At Victoria railway terminus the two kings meet when Leopold steps from a special train. In the eyes of Europe the meeting is more than a symbol of friendship between two kings, two nations. It speaks of Belgian stability despite political upheavals; it indicates the measure of importance King Leopold places on his London conversations. Questions to be discussed concern a western pact, an understanding concerning possible colonial redistribution. • On Britain's part Leopold's visit is grasped as an opportunity to reveal the admiration of a people fond of good sportsmanship for a nation which has proved itself a good sport.

¶ **Unemployment**—The roster of the jobless is started on the assembly belt. Butchers, bakers, candlestick makers, displaced by depression, technological effects, the new industrial revolution, or other reasons, start adding their names to dotted lines which will, when all are assembled, give a much better picture of unemployment conditions in the United States. Postmen, delivering unemployment report cards, constitute the belt which connects 32,000,000 American families with the federal filing clerks, whose duty it will be to assemble the answers to 14 questions pertaining to unemployment. Present estimates of unemployment in America hover around 5,000,000 including both unemployed and unemployable. • The census will supply America with a sort of mangauge of business conditions. When the figures rise, Government is expected to follow this week's precedent and encourage business to turn on more power; as they fall government may do less "stoking."

In the Boston Section:

Curley takes stand in own defense in Equipment suit.

C.I.O. plans entrance into Bay State politics.

N. E. Governors ask Penn release New Haven.

Tobin wants change in Federal relief plan.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

London Studies Move to Revamp Street System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Complete replanning of London's streets is being urged upon the Ministry of Labor here.

One proposal is for two vast underground roads, running north to south and east to west under London, to take "through" traffic from the main arterial roads approaching the metropolis.

This plan is one that has been considered by Sir Charles H. Bressey, highway planner appointed three years ago to outline a comprehensive scheme for the reorganization of main thoroughfares in the 900 square miles of the Greater London Traffic Area. One argument put forward in favor of tunnel roads is that they would play an important part in the defense of London in time of war.

Sir Charles Bressey's report is to be placed in the hands of Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, at the end of this year.

Its presentation is expected to be the signal for immediate discussions between local authorities, engineers and the Ministry. Already transport and trade interests in London are demanding highway replanning on a vast scale, and there is little doubt in official circles here that a bill will be presented to Parliament next year for powers to replan London streets at the cost of many millions of pounds. Every month is seeing the chaotic conditions in the present thoroughfares increased.

Report Stresses Problem

Public attention has been drawn to this side of the question recently by the publication of the London Passenger Transport Board's fourth annual report, in which the rush-hour problem is described as "well-nigh insoluble."

The board suggests zoning of houses and industry to mitigate the problem of dealing with the ever-

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Mayors See Improved Relations With Labor

Several Report at Washington Conference That Feeling Between Employer and Employee Is Growing Much Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Reports that tolerance and understanding are supplanting prejudice in the handling of industrial disputes were brought here today by Mayors of leading American cities.

While charging that in "some cities the law of the land as represented in the National Labor Relations Act is being frustrated with the connivance of the Mayor and other officials," J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, told the city chiefs that constitutional liberties "have come for the first time to many communities."

A paper prepared by Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, Pittsburgh, reported indications "that the use of the police power as the exclusive arm of one side or the other in industrial disputes is almost over," while Mayor S. Davis Wilson, of Philadelphia, found in his city a "better feeling between labor and industry than has ever existed before."

Mr. Madden did not mince words in describing what he called "subjection" of labor in certain American cities. "Mayhem, murderous assault, and kidnaping have been committed with impunity in some cities against American citizens whose only offense has been that they were union organizers," he charged.

"Some of these crimes have been committed under circumstances in which the criminals could not possibly have escaped detection unless the police had been under instructions that crimes against these people were to go unpunished. I have seen a man who is as gentle and deserving of the protection of the law as you and I are whose head was hammered to a bloody pulp with an iron hammer on the main street of a great American city by a gang of criminals in plain view of many witnesses. He was a union organizer. No arrests were made."

Mr. Madden went on to describe recent improvements in the situation. "The constitutional liberties of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly and the right of American citizens to walk the streets without risk of being arrested for some imaginary crime and given by some company controlled magis-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Tobin urges different handling of WPA funds: Boston Page.

Women's Award In Achievement Goes to Sculptor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Malvina Hoffman, sculptor of mankind, was given the American Woman's Association award for eminent achievement last evening at the eleventh annual friendship dinner, participated in by more than 60 business and professional women's organizations of the metropolitan area.

The award, which is given annually for achievement by a woman in art, natural science, business, or a profession, signalizes the completion of Miss Hoffman's gigantic task of modeling various types of humankind for the Field Museum in Chicago. The work took five years and involved a trip around the world in search of models. Miss Hoffman penetrated to portions of the globe rarely visited by white men. She modeled in clay under most primitive conditions and underwent hardships and dangers. Her work will stand for posterity, a valuable source of study for anthropologists.

Advocate of Internationalism

Miss Hoffman is a native New Yorker, who began by studying painting and then turned to sculpture. She had been decorated by the French and Yugoslav Governments and is the possessor of many medals for her work. A long list of her

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

British Air Lines Plan Ocean Route To South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Great Britain, hitherto neglectful of air connections with South America, has decided to join the European competition on the Europe-Africa-South America route, confident that its trade and investment stake in that continent will justify the attempt. The competition, when it matures, will be a serious financial problem for the French and German companies which operate South Atlantic services, as these depend to a large extent on the large volume of British mail carried by air from the east and west coast republics to London.

The first step in a regular air mail service will parallel existing French and German routes to West Africa; and conferences have recently taken place between Portuguese and British authorities to hasten progress. British Airways is the concern which is identified with the preliminary organization. It operates state-subsidized air mail services to Scandinavia, and early this year it was authorized to make a preliminary survey of the South American service, which will possibly be routed via Lisbon and Bathurst, Gambia.

As in the case of the Air France and the German Condor lines, the

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Intimate Message From Washington

Washington Has a New New Deal With LaGuardia on the Bridge While Roosevelt Walks the Middle Deck

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 16

Mayor LaGuardia of New York is in town, and in a manner of humorous speaking he has taken over the New Deal. Yesterday, at the moment when President Roosevelt's mostly conciliatory message was going up to Congress, the Republican-supported chief magistrate of the nation's largest city was presiding over the United States Conference of Mayors.

There was nothing conciliatory about his "presidential" message, it breathed fire and brimstone; indeed, it might have come from President Roosevelt in the days when a business man was an "economic royalist" and a banker a "prince of privilege" instead of being—in Mr. Roosevelt's phrases yesterday—men upon whose "wisdom and advice . . . I place great value."

Scarcely a fortnight ago, many Republicans were hailing Mayor LaGuardia's re-election as a harbinger of the party's return to power. Yesterday he told the mayors:

"We hear a great deal these days about the troubles of industry, but, gentlemen, unless we establish purchasing power in this country industry will have no market. We hear a great deal about so-called hard-headed financiers. The trouble, gentlemen, is that they are not hard-headed financiers. They thought they were. They were hard-hearted financiers, and soft-headed. They knew more about the design of a stock certificate than they knew about sound finances, which caused most of our troubles."

Somebody must speak to Mayor LaGuardia. Fashions in political oratory have changed. Now it is correct to dwell, as the President did yesterday, upon the need for "greater security of profits and property."

Actually, of course, this antithesis is a bit unfair both to the President and the Mayor. Mr. LaGuardia has not got Congress on his hands. His is not the task of coping with a national trade slump, and of preventing it turning into a rout for the National Administration.

Roosevelt 'Does a Biondin'

President Roosevelt, on the other hand, had to walk the tightrope in his speech, and did so with the usual results: extremists on neither side are pleased, but those on the broad middle ground seem contented enough. His message abounded in reassuring notes, but it also contained such hints as this:

"If private enterprise does not respond, Government must take up the slack."

The fact is, of course, that national conditions will not be profoundly affected by speeches. Had the President launched into a bitter attack upon his old villains, Messrs. "E. R." and "P. of P.," and promulgated a vast new program of reforms and experiments, the result might have been to fling the stock market into further dismay. But verbal reassurances are not enough, and only if they are followed by genuinely reassuring acts will investors be likely to come out of their holes.

The open invitation to revise the tax laws, which was contained in the President's speech, together with the admission that they need revision in the interests of small business, were perhaps its most significant features. But by so frankly welcoming revisions, Mr. Roosevelt may have prevented a stampede during the special session. He says to Congress: "Yes, children, there will be pie for supper, but you must eat your meat and potato first."

Maybe now they won't raid the pantry.

Mayor LaGuardia's speech, which to Washington observers brought back memories of the crusading New Deal, even included a couple of white rabbits. The Mayor proposed:

(1) A rebate of federal income taxes to all states having state income taxes, thus equalizing the tax burden between states without such levies and those imposing them.

(2) A tax credit to those industries which take on new employees by shortening hours.

The latter idea applies the farm benefit-payment system to business, and contains sensational possibilities, though perhaps many difficulties in practical application.

LaGuardia Flail Swings Wide

The Mayor also took some full swings at the insurance companies, the utility lobbies, the Manufacturers' Association, and various such enterprises. He charged that the present recession was largely a ballyhoo, and said, "It is doing the very people who are doing the ballyhooing more harm than they can at this time contemplate."

So Washington still has a New Deal, even if the flag of harmony flies over the White House. The day's developments indicated what a virile organization the United States Conference of Mayors has become. Known for years as the lobby pressing most strongly for heavy spending, it now sponsors many legislative innovations, and has become a new wheel in the American governmental machine.

Illustrative of the conference's work:

(1) Mayor LaGuardia called it "the Federal Trade Commission's chief client during the past year," because of its many efforts to assist in breaking up monopolies.

(2) The group is preparing a bill giving cities the right to purchase at the same price and under the same terms and conditions as the Federal Government: a monumental practical reform.

(3) The mayors propose to write their own electrical code, freezing out the private manufacturers and underwriters who have hitherto dominated.

These are intensely pragmatic matters. They indicate the value to cities of their national organization. And the social, economic, and even political orientation of these mayors seems considerably more liberal and crusading than Congress, or even the New Deal in its current form.

When and how will this political influence be felt?

Industrial Ebb Sees Congress Restive to Act

Desire to Help Business Thought Apt to Shelve President's Program

Tax Relief Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—President Roosevelt has the most restive legislature on his hands in New Deal history. Having received a soft and conciliatory message from the White House yesterday, Congress immediately proceeded to kick up its heels and show its temper. The process gives signs of being repeated. Whether this is merely the friskiness of the colt who makes a passing show of resistance prior to a docile acceptance of bit and blinker, or whether it is deeper and more serious is the great unanswered question in Washington today.

It is too early to answer the question, and even the first test of party control may not finally settle it. Too many factors are involved. Congress left Washington last August in a mood of restive irritation, frustration, and new-found independence; it reassembles now in crisp November with the still vivid memory of successful revolt, tempered however by a sense of the need of party harmony prior to next year's election.

But a new factor has entered the situation, the business decline, and at every point in the President's program this is likely to play a part.

Mr. Roosevelt sent up four major proposals in his message, and apparently wishes Congress to confine its activity to them for the time being. These follow the original special session program—farm relief, wages and hours bill, executive reorganization, and local and regional planning. A tentative fifth proposal, directed against monopolies, has been pushed into the background.

Congress Otherwise Interested

But Congress is interested in the business situation. Its members are just back from the home town and there they are talking about the recession. Mr. Roosevelt discussed business conditions sympathetically in the first part of his message, but apparently felt that for the time being little could be done.

A large and vocal group in Congress feel differently; they would save business forthwith. It is this group which is seeking to write its own "must" program. They would shove three-quarters of the Roosevelt "reform" agenda aside, retaining only the farm relief item, and substitute instead quick aid for business in the elimination of restrictive tax laws. In this movement, which has yet to test its strength, are many of the conservative, coalition elements which defeated the President in the court battle.

The movement for quick business aid in the form of tax relief is broader, however, than an anti-Roosevelt coalition. Such a middle-roader as Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, favors repeal of the undistributed profits tax. Such a left-winger as Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, also favors revision or repeal, and the prospect of quick change in this and other tax laws within the formula laid down by Mr. Roosevelt of not reducing the aggregate amount of taxes, is bright.

Some Aids to Business

The House Ways and Means Tax sub-Committee has tentatively scheduled three specific items of business tax relief already—

1. Exemption from the undistributed profits tax of all corporations with a net income of $5000 a year or less. Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky says this will bring relief to two thirds of the corporations which have net in-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Belgian King Visits England

Wide World; By a Staff Artist; © Donald McLeish, London

Leopold III on Three-Day Stay

Underneath the Four Pictures of the Belgian Monarch the Center of the British Empire Is Seen—the Foreign Office, Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey

London's Cheers Greet Leopold; New Pact Hinted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 16—With cheers of the tightly-packed crowds ringing through London's Victoria Railway terminus, King George welcomed Leopold, King of the Belgians, as he stepped from his special train from Dover this afternoon.

Testimony to the stability of Belgium is seen in the fact that the young King could leave his country without a Cabinet and while the crisis over the resignation of Premier van Zeeland on Oct. 25 still continues without solution.

The present visit, unlike that of last March, when King Leopold came quietly to London on business that was not made public, is a state visit and will keep the royal visitor in the British capital for three days.

At Victoria Station King George, resplendent in the crimson tunic of a field marshal, snapped to a salute and shook hands with Leopold as the visiting Monarch stepped from his train to a platform carpeted with scarlet plush.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the Duke of Kent were introduced to the Belgian King, who was dressed in a khaki service uni-

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Federal Census Of Unemployed Gets Under Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Postmen are delivering unemployment report cards containing 14 questions to 32,000,000 American homes today.

When and if a sufficient number of them are properly filled out, they are expected to give a new and more accurate picture of unemployment conditions in the nation and furnish a guide to those attempting to improve them.

Persons who should fill the cards out are: (a) those who are totally unemployed, able to work and want work; (b) those partly employed, able to do more work, and want more work; and (c) those working full time or part time on projects of WPA, NYA, CCC or other public emergency work projects.

Persons who should not register are those working full time for pay; those working part time who do not want more work, disabled persons, administrative employees of WPA, NYA and CCC; those who have retired; those who do not want work; and persons who are on leave.

The two questions considered most important out of the 14 asked are numbers 9, "What is your occupation, or kind of work?" (Filing clerk, ditch digger, etc.) and 10, "Kind of business or industry in which you did, or are doing this kind of work?" (Cotton mill, grocery store, etc.)

This will be the nation's first experiment with a comprehensive unemployment census.

A far-flung publicity campaign preceded the actual distribution of cards. Newspapers, radio, moving pictures and various other means have been used to instruct the unemployed in the use of the cards.

The unemployed have until midnight Saturday, Nov. 20 to fill out and mail their cards. Later to test the percentage that register, a house-to-house canvass will be made of 1800 mail routes selected by lot.

Postmen start counting of jobless: Boston Page.

Of All Things . . .

A Long, Long Trail

OTTAWA (CP)—W. E. P. Saunders of London has arrived here on what is probably the last leg of a seven-year journey he hopes will take him to a seat in the British House of Commons.

In 1930, Mr. Saunders said, he decided to enter Parliament. To prepare himself for his job he started a world tour. Since then he has visited almost every civilized country in the world, studying political background in such places as the United States, Manchuria, India, Palestine, Ireland, the Balkans, Africa, China, Japan, South America and Italy.

He arrived here from the west after spending some time in British Columbia and Alberta. He gathered one of Canada's troubles was a quarrel over provincial-federal jurisdiction, another that the country was overburdened with government.

Mr. Saunders is a conservative in politics.

Honesty Still Best Policy

NEW YORK (AP)—Herman Rosenzweig, a tailor, returned a wallet that contained $1598 and got only a "Thank you" from the owner in reward.

But Mr. Rosenzweig's mail brought scores of congratulatory messages and a gentle rain of dollar bills—from persons who had read of his honesty. His cleaning and pressing business, too, jumped 400 per cent overnight, he said.

"Put it in the papers so the tailors can see," beamed Mr. Rosenzweig, as he plied his steam press busily.

"Tell them the shop is packed with work. Everybody called me a sucker. Well, who's the sucker now? Honesty—it's still the best policy."

Slips From a Pillow Slip

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Mrs. Pauline Norris shook her pillow out of a window and then remembered, several hours later, that she had hidden $165 in Christmas savings in the pillow slip.

Tops on her Christmas gift list is Edward Hofler, 10, who found the bills fluttering along the street and turned them over to police.

Fair Enough

NEW YORK (AP)—Hilda Koenigsberg, a shy 21-year-old senior at Hunter College, got a grade of "F"—"Fair"—on a play she wrote in a playwrighting course.

Then a Broadway producer saw it and straightway signed to produce it in March. Today, overwhelmed by her good fortune, Hilda said she wanted to be famous "only if nobody knows it."

She based the play—"Homespun"—on the romance of Elaine Barrie, her friend and classmate, with John Barrymore.

Chinese Begin Official Exodus From Nanking

Government Moving to Hankow, 300 Miles Toward West

Chiang to Stay

Promises to Command Army in Defense of Capital Against Japanese

Japan's military and diplomatic offensive in the prosecution of her undeclared war in China continued today with unrelenting vigor.

China's government sought a new capital in the face of the Japanese advance. Apparently uncertain that the Chinese "Hindenburg line" would be able to protect Nanking against the Japanese march inland from captured Shanghai, the Chinese are reported beginning the official move to Hankow. The new capital lies almost 300 miles to the west of Nanking.

Diplomatically Japan stiffened her position with reports that she was preparing formally to denounce the Nine-Power Treaty. It is under this treaty that Japan agreed to respect the territorial integrity of China.

Meanwhile, with its new Cabinet Advisory Council functioning, Japan continues to consolidate its domestic position in order to carry on the Chinese campaign.

And in Brussels, where the Nine-Power Conference is in temporary adjournment following the issuance of a moral indictment of Japan, officials of the Tokyo Government reply by attacking Russia for her part in framing the Brussels declaration.

There also are reports—from the headquarters of Gen. Francisco Franco—that Japan is arranging to formally recognize the insurgent regime in Spain. This further cementing of Japanese relations with the Fascist powers would come on Nov. 25, the first anniversary of the original Japanese-German anti-Communist treaty.

NANKING, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Government decided tonight to move to Hankow, on the Yangtse nearly 300 miles to the west, because of the threat to the capital by Japanese armies advancing from Shanghai.

The ministry of communications took the lead today by evacuating staff and records to a Hankow-bound steamer, and League of Nations technical experts were to leave tomorrow.

For greater security and freedom from Japanese attacks, three or four cities in all will be used to harbor various civil departments.

Hankow, as the major haven, probably will house the ministries of foreign affairs and finance. Military establishments will remain at Nanking until the very last. Other departments will locate temporarily at Changsha, south of Hankow and in Hunan Province, and at Chungking in the southwestern province of Szechwan.

To Defend Nanking

Although the civil departments will be moved, officials emphasized that this did not mean abandonment of the capital and avowed that the army would defend Nanking until the last with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek himself in command.

"If the Japanese break through our defenses, our army will retreat fighting for China, determined against compromise or capitulation," said a high official.

Look to Brussels

"There is salvation in hope, so long as we resist, even if we are pushed to the western border mountains (toward Tibet)," a Government spokesman declared.

He asserted that China contemplated no action independent of the Brussels Conference seeking to end the Far Eastern conflict, and added that:

"In this dark hour, some assurance from foreign powers would immeasurably bolster China's spirit. China wants quick positive action by the Nine-Power Conference, or at least the assurance of positive intentions.

"If the powers cannot help China directly, they can at least refuse to aid Japan, for instance, by some form of economic sanctions."

Japanese Withdrawal From Nine-Power Pact 'Considered' in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP)—A source close to the Foreign Office disclosed today that the advisability of Japanese withdrawal from the Nine-Power Treaty to protect China would be "weighed in the next few days."

The possibility of withdrawal from the pact which Japan signed at Washington in 1922 was strongly hinted before Japan rejected the first invitation to the Brussels conference held under its provisions.

The reported move was given added impetus when a group of members of the House of Representatives issued a statement urging immediate withdrawal.

The representatives cited numerous reasons, one being that "treaties can be abolished with a changing situation."

Japan forms advisory council to aid cabinet: Page 4.

Saving Our Schools

Thirty-eighth of 52 Articles

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Lincoln Hailed as Opening Way To Agriculture National Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — The three statesmen who led American agricultural progress are being honored here this week by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities in conjunction with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of these institutions and of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture.

The association yesterday laid a wreath at the Lincoln Memorial in honor of the Civil War President, who in 1862 signed the acts founding the Department of Agriculture and providing for a nation-wide system of land grant colleges.

In so doing Lincoln "brought to a successful conclusion a long struggle to raise agriculture and agricultural education to the plane of a recognized national concern," Milburn L. Wilson, Under-Secretary of Agriculture, said.

"The national unity of agriculture has since then developed inevitably. Where once one section of the country pitted its interests against those of another, today the nation's agriculture is united, and corn, cotton, wheat and cattle growers work together toward national solutions of their problems."

Today, members of the association traveled to Charlottesville, Va., where they heard Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, extol Thomas Jefferson as the first exponent of an equilibrium between agriculture, manufacturing and commerce as an essential to independence.

"It was Jefferson more than any man of his time who foresaw the fruitfulness of the application of science to agriculture," Mr. Wallace declared. "It was Jefferson more than any man of his time who saw the need of a democratized education. It was Jefferson who was the very heart and soul of that democracy, that American ideal which all of us have held so dear."

Tomorrow President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace are scheduled to go to Mt. Vernon to join association members in paying homage to the pioneer American farmer, George Washington, who conducted many agricultural experiments of his own and first suggested officially that the newly formed Federal Government should establish an agency to promote agricultural progress and development.

The association is also celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Hatch Act, the original agricultural experiment station bill, establishing a new policy of appropriating federal funds to the states for solution of agricultural problems by means of scientific research.

In his presidential address to the association, Dr. Alfred Atkinson, president of the University of Arizona, traced the emergence of agriculture in the last 75 years "from a pursuit based on tradition, imitation—and in some instances—superstitution, to a great industry firmly established on a basis of sound science." He expressed the belief that the land grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture must share the responsibility of bringing about necessary social and economic adjustments in the industrial and production areas of the country.

Association veterans who have been engaged in agricultural work for more than 35 years participated in a "pioneers' program." They included J. L. Hills, dean of agriculture, University of Vermont; Dr. Eugene Davenport, former dean of agriculture, University of Illinois; Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Texas Technological College; Dr. A. F. Woods, of the Department of Agriculture; and Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

A progress report submitted by United States Office of Education showed that there are 69 land grant colleges in existence today, with an enrollment of approximately 229,000 students.

Jefferson 'Hated' Court, Unpacked It, Wallace Says

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 16 (AP)—Secretary Wallace described Thomas Jefferson in a speech today as a greater hater of the Supreme Court "than any President before or since."

Mr. Wallace said that "one of the first moves of the Jeffersonians when coming into power was to unpack the Federal Courts, which had been packed by Adams with aristocratic Federalists just before Jefferson came into power."

"As a result of the unpacking effort," he said, "Jefferson was accused in the most violent terms of wanting to destroy the federal judiciary and subject all things to his will."

As an educator, the Secretary of Agriculture said, Jefferson believed that "educated farmers were the stuff out of which democracy could be built. To that faith Jefferson gave most of his life."

As a believer in democracy "he displayed his faith in the capacities of the common men to govern themselves in the light of the facts around them," Mr. Wallace went on.

"He hated the Supreme Court with a greater hate than any President before or since, and there have been many good haters. Jefferson, with his agricultural Virginia background, no doubt thought that his activities as President were fundamentally sound. But New England, with her industrial trading and banking activities, was terribly angered by them."

Turning to present times, Mr. Wallace said: "We can only guess what Jefferson would say and do today.

"Somehow I am inclined to think if Jefferson were to come back today he would adapt himself to the changed situation with remarkable skill, but hold fast to one thing above everything else—his belief in democracy."

Recent City Elections Held as Hopeful Signs

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 16 (AP)—Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, told the third annual Iowa Taxpayers' Association meeting today that defeat of Tammany in New York, Curleyism in Boston and C. I. O. candidates in Detroit was "the most hopeful sign on the governmental horizon since the war."

Referring to recent municipal elections, MacDonald declared in his prepared address, "These happy results are as important to the farmers of Iowa as they are to the factory workers of Massachusetts, because they are inevitably beacons pointing to the rebirth of the old American ideals of the individual citizen's responsibility for the kind of government under which he chooses to live."

DIESEL TRAINING

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New Home of Alfred M. Landon Near Topeka, Kansas

Landon Has New House to Occupy And It Is White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan. — Former Gov. Alfred M. Landon, the Republican presidential candidate, now a private citizen, is moving into a new white house of his own. Built on a scenic eminence, formerly a golf course, it commands a superb view of the Kaw River Valley and the countryside west of Topeka. The mansion, of Southern Colonial type, is surrounded by a wide expanse of grounds with sheltering trees and winding drives.

The estate, located about five miles from Mr. Landon's office in the city, is part of a 150-acre section which he bought last January to be developed into a residential subdivision. The plotting and general designing have been placed in the hands of competent landscape architects. There will be space in "Prospect Acres," as the section is called, for 100 homes with sites five acres and less in size. Included in the Landon tract alone will be about 40 acres.

With some 10 oil wells in the Kansas and Oklahoma fields to manage, his interest in this suburban investment, and constant attention to political developments, Mr. Landon is finding plenty to do. He claims that he is having more fun than he ever had in his life. He is having time to get acquainted with his family, he says.

Mrs. Landon's antique-collecting hobby is having an important part in the furnishing of the new house. Her innate good taste is reflected in the simplicity and charm of the interior arrangement. Much of the furniture in the living-room is more than 100 years old and was collected by Mrs. Landon during her travels. In the front hall stands a quaint old butler's chest, such as was used in older days to hold the rubbers of a guest.

In keeping with the colonial exterior, the walls of the home have been hung with authentic colonial wall paper, including reproductions from the Longfellow home in Portland, Maine, and the Livingstone manor at Catskill, N. Y. The walls of three-year-old Jack Landon's room provide a lesson in American history, covered as they are with a Currier and Ives pattern showing a farmyard, an early American railroad train, a sleigh ride, and a race between two Mississippi river steamboats.

A feature that promises to bring much enjoyment is an outside fireplace located on the west terrace overlooking the valley. A stone wall encircles this court, taking in an evergreen tree which will serve as a Christmas tree during the holidays. The outer walls of the house are of brick and tile, painted white. The roof is covered with green composition shingles.

1,400,000 Miles Without a Smash

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16 (AP)—The title of "the world's safest truck driver," was awarded last night to a Texan at the American Trucking Association's national convention here.

The winner of the association's contest, Allen B. Hill, has driven trucks approximately 1,400,000 miles in the last 30 years without an accident or arrest. He also is a good horseman.

Mr. Hill, now driving for a Corpus Christi, Texas, concern, is a native of Gallatin, Tenn. He drove trucks in Nashville, Tenn., and Denver, Colo., and United States Army trucks in France before going to Corpus Christi.

"Give all the road you can and take all they'll give you," has been his rule, he said, "But I've had to take to the ditch many a time to keep from getting hit."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Enactment of Fair Farm Bill Goal of Re-elected Grange Head

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 16—Thirty-seven years ago a youthful farmer of Barnesville, Ohio, just out of Quaker College, heard some folks at a Farmers' Institute talking about an organization called the Grange. He took a sheet of paper, wrote across the top, "We the undersigned want a grange," got 20 signatures on the spot and mailed the sheet to the State Grange master.

It wasn't long before that county had a Grange, and Louis J. Taber, the circulator of the petition, was made one of its charter officers, despite his extreme youth.

Today as he begins his fifteenth year as master of 800,000 Grangers, following re-election yesterday against his own expressed desires at the annual convention here, he finds he has never missed a day in those 37 years' acting in some official capacity, first in the local Grange, then in the State and nation. And it is just because he has given so much time to this farm fraternity that he found it impossible to follow his own wishes this year, which was to resign and run for a seat in the State Senate.

"You can't let personal ambition make you do something that might hurt the organization you've given your life to build up," was the way Mr. Taber put it, after he had been teased and begged into running.

Now that his decision has been made, Mr. Taber is making plans for the next two years.

Work for Farm Bill

First, he will work for enactment of a farm bill "fair to agriculture and the consumer." This bill, he said, must include—a larger share of the national income for the farmer, protection for the family-sized farm, the American market for the American farmer, and new uses for farm products.

Second, he places defense of American institutions. "The Grange," he said, "will stand like the Rock of Gibraltar in support of judicial integrity and constitutional freedom, in short, to preserve the American way of life by freedom from violence and coercion."

Mr. Taber says he learned to take an interest in civic affairs from his Quaker mother. "I'd never want thee to miss a caucus," she told him, and he never did. The oldest boy in the family at 14, he found himself called upon to take his father's place on the farm. He stayed on the land for many years after that—indeed, until Grange organization work took him to Columbus in 1921.

His liking for farming was natural, his people had been farmers ever since they came over from Lancashire, England, in 1630, some 300 years ago, and plowed the virgin soil of Massachusetts. Then, too, he married a farm girl, and that was important in increasing his attachment for the soil. He met her at the Belmont Grange, the one he helped to establish, found himself acting as her leading man in a Grange play, and persuaded her to act the role in real life. Her name in the play was Helen, and Edna Taber is still Helen to her husband.

Jersey Calf Wedding Gift

"We'd have named our daughter Helen if we had had one," said Mr. Taber," but the children were both boys and we couldn't call them that."

Mrs. Taber is proud of her part in the farm partnership, as every good farm woman is. Her father offered her a Jersey calf as a wedding present, she said, and she picked out one she thought was the most promising in his herd. "That's how I started Mr. Taber in the Jersey cow business," said dainty Mrs. Taber, smiling.

Her husband nodded. "Lady Blythe's offspring won gold medals in the years to come," he said," Helen had picked a winner.

Mr. Taber's ancestors had been Quaker preachers. His great-grandmother was one, his granfather another. He didn't aspire to the ministry, but many times in his capacity as Grange master he has been called upon to occupy pulpits, and Granges find him eloquent and inspiring. Religion is an everyday affair with him and he brings it into his addresses to Grangers wherever the occasion seems to warrant.

His work has not been confined to the Grange. He organized one of the first local milk marketing associations. One which still functions. Later he was director of agriculture for Ohio, and in 1926, delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

He is a stocky, vigorous man with a square jaw, a big smile, and a gift for getting along with folks. Now that he's decided to stay on the job he hopes to raise the Grange membership from 800,000 to over the 1,000,000 mark, where it never has been in Grange history.

World peace is a subject that never fails to win response from farm people. Mr. Taber and others expressed approval of the address by J. Clyde Marquis, United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, in which he called attention to the need for economic adjustments in the interests of world security.

The statement of Mr. Marquis that set them to thinking was the following: "The institute believes that the problems of production and trade in food products underlies any plan of peace security that may be adopted. The institute staff is convinced from its contact with the representatives of 55 countries that there must be a better understanding of the real needs of food and raw materials before there can be any sound plan for peaceful international relations that will be generally acceptable."

Police Grangers

When seven uniformed state police marched into the Grange convention here one evening, visitors thought there must be some disturbance in the hall. But there wasn't. The men were all Grange members who happened to be also New Jersey troopers.

"Why does everyone think it strange that a state police officer should be a Granger?" demanded J. V. Conover, director of the bureau of safety education of the state police, who led the group down to the front of the Grange convention hall. "Our work is entirely with rural people. We try to co-operate with them in every way we can, and it is natural we should join the Grange."

Mr. Conover's staff of 10 now boasts a 100-per-cent Grange membership. All have taken the seventh degree, the highest in this order. Several of them took the degree during their visit to Harrisburg.

New Jersey is said to be unique in this Grange-state police relationship. One reason the police are so deeply interested in the Grange is that David H. Agans, state master and overseer of the national fraternity, was chiefly instrumental in getting his state to set up a constabulary for the protection of the country people. Each Grange cooperates with the state officers through its police committee.

Members Over 60 Years

Long terms of service in the Grange are nothing unusual, but members point with especial pride to one active participant at this convention who has belonged to the order for 61 years, and whose husband has been a member for 62. She is Mrs. Georgia M. Piollet, of Towanda, Penna.

Mrs. Piollet is still active in service to the Grange, being chairman of the Home Economics Committee of her state. One notable achievement of this committee came to the attention of this convention when wives of state masters received as gifts copies of an up-to-date cookbook which they later learned was originated and edited by this veteran Granger.

Mrs. Piollet proposed making the cookbook as a means for raising money to help pay for a girls' dormitory which the Pennsylvania Grange erected at the State College. The book is now in its ninth edition of 5000 copies, and has netted $10,000 for the dormitory and for scholarships to enable Grange girls to attend the state college, said Mrs. Piollet.

The cookbook is composed of recipes contributed by members of every Grange in the state, bears names of many contributors, and best of all, says Mrs. Piollet, it works. Every recipe is a tested one, she says. The introduction, a cleverly written parody of Hiawatha, was composed by this outstanding Grange worker who tells you, with a twinkle in her eye, that she is a D. A. R., a member of the Mayflower and Huguenot orders, a Republican, and a great-grandmother, besides being for many years a farm woman and once a candidate for the state legislature.

While there are many young people among Grange state officials also, the order takes particular pride in its vigorous old people. It honored Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hartley, two Pennsylvania members who have been members 56 years and called attention to the fact that Mr. Hartley began a 12-year term of service as secretary of the Broken Straw Grange at the age of 70, and is still in office. Members heard also an episode reported by an Ohio Granger. A Chicago millionaire went out to visit this Ohio country community, and was shown all its modern improvements. When he left he was asked what impressed him most.

"The finest sight I saw," he replied, "was three men over 80 out of whose eyes I caught the inspiration of useful lives."

New Plane Fuel May Help Solve Airport Problems

News in Aviation

Improved aviation fuels, which make it possible for planes to take off more quickly and with heavier loads, were reported before the American Petroleum Institute's eighteenth annual meeting in Chicago last week. These fuels containing a higher "octane" value were said to promote greater safety and to impart greater cruising ranges in airplanes, according to S. D. Heron of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation.

Employment of these better fuels also may have an important bearing on the future size of airports, which is a perplexing question to many communities. Definite information is lacking, but certain effects of improved fuels have been apparent, including increased take-off power, which indicate the length of runways may be reduced by 45 per cent.

While ordinary aviation fuels have an octane rating of 87, use of 100-octane fuels, it was shown, permitted an increase of about 11 per cent in aircraft payloads and increased the plane's earning power from about 2.1 cents a gallon to a maximum of 25.5 cents a gallon.

City Airports Problem

An answer to the airport problem is being sought at a meeting which the Bureau of Air Commerce has set for Dec. 8 in Washington, D. C.

Back in the early "twenties" a landing field was generally any level stretch of ground available. Airplanes of the day were not fast and flying was more or less a sport. Then planes became faster and carried more than one person. Level cow pastures and fields became known as "airports." Some far-sighted communities acquired ground which was set aside for aeronautical activities. Frequently enterprising farmers on the outskirts of cities, real estate operators, or local flying enthusiasts were responsible for the start of many fields.

But aviation grew and soon cities found that large vacant lots or small meadows were not adequate. Planes began to require runways 1000 feet long. It was not so long ago that a field with a half-mile takeoff strip was considered a large field.

Today, with the increase in size of planes and those scheduled to come from aircraft factories in not over a year, fields requiring runways of a mile or more in length will be required.

Heavy Costs Seen

Enlarging present air terminals involves in many eastern cities, for instance, expensive land taking, condemnation of buildings and razing to secure the necessary space. In many cities this means imposing a financial burden upon taxpayers. Inasmuch as commercial aviation activities overlap into federal channels, the feeling has grown that the Federal Government should be called in on any large-scale modernization.

Cities, therefore, now that the need has come for a more realistic approach to the airport problem, expect to find some of these questions answered at the Bureau of Commerce meeting in December:

1. Do we need an airport?
2. If so, how much airport do we want, how much can we afford, and what evaluations can be made of the inter-state benefits flowing from airports?
3. If the needs of the national airways are such that we can afford less than our geographic position and general relation to the airways indicate, who will provide help toward balancing our airport budget?
4. With the giant new air transports to be placed in operation soon, requiring landing strips longer than now existing, are many communities going to find that:

a. Present airports must be enlarged at great expense in order to maintain their present standing?

b. Because it is financially difficult or otherwise impractical, is it better to forgo building an airport, or to allow the present port to drop in the national rating, perhaps finally becoming obsolete?

With some answer to these questions, city officials possibly will get a clearer definition of federal standards for airports, now and for the future, in order to gear their plans into any unified civil airways program. On the financing side cities may see where airport improvements stand on their lists of future "things to be done."

Dutch Plans Dropped

Plans for establishment of a dirigible service on the 9000-mile Amsterdam-Batavia airline have been dropped for the present, owing to the impossibility of buying a dirigible from Germany. In view of the steady and rapid progress of air transport by bigger and faster airplanes, plans for a dirigible service may be abandoned altogether, it is felt.

Royal Dutch Airlines is operating a thrice-weekly return passenger and mail service between the Netherlands and Netherlands Indies.

Flying Brevities

"America Spreads Her Wings," a brochure in magazine form, recently released, gives an excellent summary of the work of the Works Progress Administration in developing airport and aviation facilities in the United States.

E. Dillon Smith, industrial engineer, pilot, and authority on aviation and transport problems, has been appointed assistant to Jack Frye, president of Transcontinental and Western Air, it was announced.

A modernized and enlarged Le Bourget, famous Paris air field, which was a collection of wooden buildings when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed there in May, 1927, was rededicated over the week-end by Albert LeBrun, president of France.

Lower Bars to Immigrant? Melting Pot Troubles Brazil

Following is the sixth of a series of dispatches giving the background of the "peaceful revolution" in Brazil and the activities of fascism in Latin America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil—The closeness of the link between the Brazil of today and the respective homelands of its large population groups has been stressed throughout this year by a well-publicized celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of official immigration into the state of São Paulo.

On the eve of the creation of a new corporative regime in Brazil which opened up the whole subject of the cultivated allegiance of these national blocs to their country of origin, this celebration furnished timely information for appraising the background of the Vargas regime.

One of the main features of the celebration is a large exposition in which the contributions of the immigrant to the economic, commercial, artistic and social welfare of the state are depicted in graphic and illustrative form. In addition to samples of products, there are charts, photographs and other data which show how much the immigrant has improved farm and factory, land and home.

Official immigration dates back to the last year but one before slavery was abolished and to two years before the fall of the Empire and the proclamation of the Republic. The Imperial Government and the Province of São Paulo began the policy fostering immigration by financing and facilitating the entrance of immigrants and set a standard which, though improved in the course of years, was followed until 1934, when the new Constitution of Brazil virtually stopped the inward flow of alien workers and settlers. It was the large influx of Japanese in the period 1920-1934 which finally led the federal authorities to halt the process.

Subject of Wide Debate

Now the matter has been a subject for debate in agricultural, journalistic and governmental circles for more than a year. The Secretary of Agriculture of Sao Paulo recently asserted that his state needed 200,000 men for coffee and cotton plantations. Other states are complaining of the lack of hands and many critics foresee difficulties unless the labor problem can be improved by letting down the bars.

Heated debates took place in the Federal House of Deputies and Senate before the coup of Nov. 10 of this year. Efforts to bring large colonies of Assyrians and Japanese to Brazil, the latter to the Amazon region, where concessions to Japanese companies were made before the new immigration law, have served to make the matter of international importance.

Back of the restriction policy are economists, sociologists and "racial purists." The economists in the middle days of the depression, influenced by the economic nationalists of other nations and fearing Brazilian unemployment if all those who expressed a desire to come to Brazil were let in, stood out for the policy of restricting immigration.

The sociologists, who were influential in the Constitutional Assembly, were alarmed by the grave problems of racial and social assimilation which the immigrants, and especially the Japanese, were creating. The melting pot was too full.

The "racial purists" have tackled the Japanese problem on more than racial grounds. They assert that they see in the geographic distribution of the Japanese in Brazil and Peru, for example, an effort to form a ribbon of Japanese colonies and communities clear across the South American continent, and that this must obey some imperialistic scheme.

Today's Needs Cited

Those not "alarmed" over these situations are the ones who are backing the present celebration. They argue that the economic needs of today are greater than the dangers of tomorrow. They assert that the social value of the immigrant is greater than biologic harm which might come from race mixture. They hold that the greatness of the nation—and especially of the State of São Paulo—is based almost exclusively on the work of the immigrant. They say repeatedly that the immigrants, and especially the Japanese, are object lessons in work, thrift, intelligence and organization which Brazil and Brazilians need. Their campaign for a change in the law has been a hard one.

The two schools, up to the opening of the new regime, were apparently in a deadlock.

As for the exposition and the immigrants themselves, the Italian Government sent a special ambassador to the exposition and has a highly attractive exhibit. The Italians are the most numerous of all the immigrants in this State and their activity has been in all fields. In the exposition are many exhibits of the Matarazzo United Industries. Francisco Matarazzo was known as the Henry Ford or Heinz of South America. He came to Brazil as a boy, and in an interior town set up a grocery store. It prospered and Signor Matarazzo soon began to manufacture the cans and boxes for his groceries. From one thing to another, he finally came to own and control a host of industries which employed hundreds of thousands of workers. He founded a bank, made paper, rayon, foodstuffs, furniture, cement and dozens of other things. Many of these were the first manufacture of these products in Brazil itself.

In addition to their work on the coffee plantations, the Italian immigrants have come to form the mechanic class. They are almost the sole owners and operators of garages where repair work on automobiles and trucks is done. Many others are plumbers, painters, builders, policemen. They have their own newspapers, clubs and theaters. Many have become wealthy.

The Japanese immigrants have gone into the garden truck business and now own and operate many of the most profitable cotton plantations. There is a common saying that any well-cared-for truck garden must belong to a Japanese. They are noted for their neatness and persistence. They start humbly as renters and often become proprietors.

After 1920, and before the new law, immigrants poured into this city and state from Germany, the Baltic and Balkan nations. German is heard now on all sides. Though they came in classified as immigrants, many of the Germans were not really immigrants in the usually accepted definition of the term. Those that were of the artisan or lower middle class have generally remained in the city and work in radio repair shops, as interior decorators or, with many Russian refugees, have gone into the local police forces. Less exclusive than the Japanese but more so than the Italians, the Germans have offered a new problem to the Brazilian authorities—their political activity, which has raised a furor in the Legislature. Many of them belong to active National Socialist societies and co-operate with the local Integralistas or members of the Brazilian fascist party.

The Spanish and Portuguese immigrants have melted rather thoroughly into the general stream. The Portuguese still are accounted the best gardeners and grocerymen, and their transportation companies are considered to be the most reliable. Portuguese and Spanish cooks and domestic servants command high prices.

Perhaps the most interesting colony of immigrants in this state is that at Villa Americana and Santa Barbara, where men and women settled from the southern states of the United States after the Civil War. Today all over Brazil there are third and fourth generations of these Americans who sought a new home in this country. Many of them are now leading doctors, engineers, scientists and business men. They and their children speak an English which has few points of contact with the "American" language of today. They are now Brazilians and proud of the fact. They live, marry and work in Brazil.

New Zealand Pilot Sets London-South Africa Mark

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., Nov. 16 (AP)—Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mrs. Betty Kirby-Green established a London-Johannesburg air record of slightly more than 40 hours today.

The New Zealand Royal Air Force pilot and his passenger, attempting a record for the round trip, bettered the previous one-way mark of two days, four hours and 56 minutes set by Flight Lieut. C. W. A. Scott and Giles Guthrie last year.

Berlin Expels Newsman

BERLIN, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Foreign Office today modified its expulsion of Paul Ravoux, correspondent in Berlin for Havas, French news agency, permitting him a week within which to settle his affairs. (The order originally was "within three days," for an allegedly false story on cattle conditions in western Germany.)

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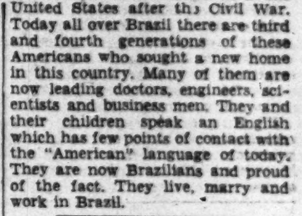

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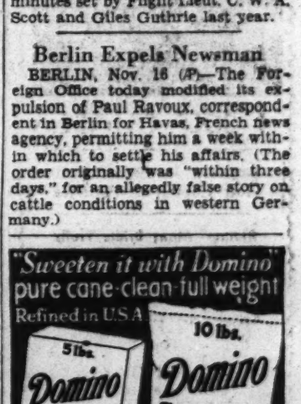

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Ship Board Bars Big Liners; U. S. Will Build Flying Boats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Maritime Commission extended today for six months the temporary agreement with managing agents of government-owned steamship lines.

The present agreements were made last June with respect to sailings begun on or before Dec. 31, 1937. The extensions cover voyages begun on or before next June 30, when the commission expects to have ready its recommendations as to disposition of the lines.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Great superliners—today the pride and glory of the English, French and German merchant marines—will never sail under the American flag.

This is the edict of the United States Maritime Commission which, judging from all available indications here, will be final. Other nations may continue to build these $50,000,000 giants of the deep, but the United States will put its money instead into high speed flying boats which will ferry 50 passengers across the Atlantic in 20 hours, or into dirigibles which will travel from San Francisco to Tokyo in a third the time of passenger ships.

Two prime reasons led the commission to its definitive rejection of the idea of superliners under the American flag.

1. The economic waste of a type of ship which in the opinion of the commission amounts only to "window-dressing" when aircraft can do a better job.

2. The uselessness of such huge ships for national defence.

In arriving at its decision the commission started from the assumption that there should be high-speed luxury transportation across the oceans under the American flag. It then analyzed the comparative costs and service of the superliner as against aircraft and came out satisfied that the latter is the best.

Judging from existing design and construction technique in the United States the commission said it felt justified in assuming in the near future American flying boats with a 5000-mile non-stop range which would carry from 40 to 50 passengers across the Atlantic at an average speed of 175 miles an hour. While the character of comfort available to the passenger would be entirely different from that available on a luxury liner the flying boat passenger would be across in 20 hours instead of four days. Most significant, the commission is satisfied that the 20-hour trip by air would cost less than the voyage on the Queen Mary or Normandie.

The commission estimates that a fleet of 18 such flying boats, operating on a daily service of three planes a day, would offer the same total passenger capacity per year as a superliner. The planes would cost $18,000,000 to build whereas the liner would cost $50,000,000. And the plane consumes only about one fifth as much horsepower per passenger as does the superliner, it estimates.

The conclusion of the commission is, therefore, that from the sole point of view of the service rendered to the public the flying boat can fill the need of luxury, high speed transportation better than the superliner. To this it adds that from the national defense point of view the superliner would be a liability.

The Navy wants passenger liners for conversion into aircraft carriers, light cruisers and troop transports in time of war. For this purpose it favors ships of the approximate size of the Washington and Manhattan—that is, liners of not over 30,000 tons.

Union Rebukes Sit-Downers

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Pontiac, Mich.: Sit-down strikers who had occupied the Fisher Body Corporation plant here for nearly 12 hours left at 8:25 a. m. today and the management took possession of the factory.

Dorr Mitchell, president of the United Automobile Workers of America local here, said union officials ordered the men to evacuate the plant because the strike was "unauthorized." He said a conference had been arranged for 1 p. m. between union and company officials on grievances which caused the sit-down at 8:30 o'clock last night.

Utica, N. Y.: The 19-county milk strike of the Dairy Farmers' Union continued after members voted against termination of the strike, which began Oct. 28.

New York: The United States Circuit Court of Appeals permitted the central executive council of Remington Rand Employees Associations and its members to intervene in the National Labor Relations Board's petition for an order directing compliance with an order of the board signed March 13.

This order, signed after numerous hearings, cited the Remington Rand Company for unfair labor practices.

St. Louis, Mo.: Business agents and other salaried officers of the United Shoe Workers of America have been denied a right to vote in legislative matters at future conventions of the young C. I. O. union, in its first annual meeting here.

New York: Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, has reported that less than one fifth of the complaints filed by labor against employers in this region have resulted in formal proceedings.

Hazleton, Penna.—A tentative agreement extending the present contract between the United Mine Workers and anthracite mine operators to April 30, 1939, was announced today by John Boylan, secretary of the Anthracite Conciliation Board.

Springfield, Ill.: Federal Prosecutor Welly K. Hopkins charged that Funds received by the Progressive Miners of America through the "check off" system for relief purposes were used to purchase dynamite to blow up trains in the Illinois coal fields.

Mr. Hopkins, assistant to Attorney-General Cummings, made the assertion in the opening statement at the trial of 41 men charged with conspiracy to violate two federal statutes.

New York: Mass picketing and noisy demonstrations by roving bands of labor union agitators are to be banned here by police orders, issued following disturbances in the Times Square area last week.

Establishment of a special police detail to handle the most troublesome instances of picketing also is indicated in the orders, which were communicated orally to station commanders last Thursday.

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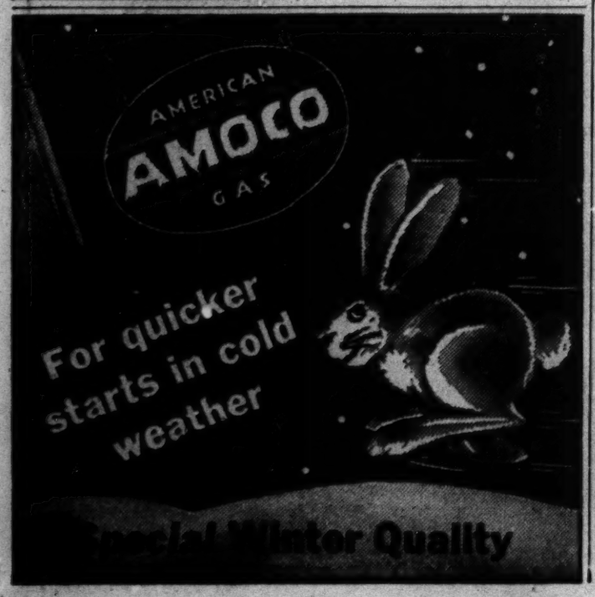
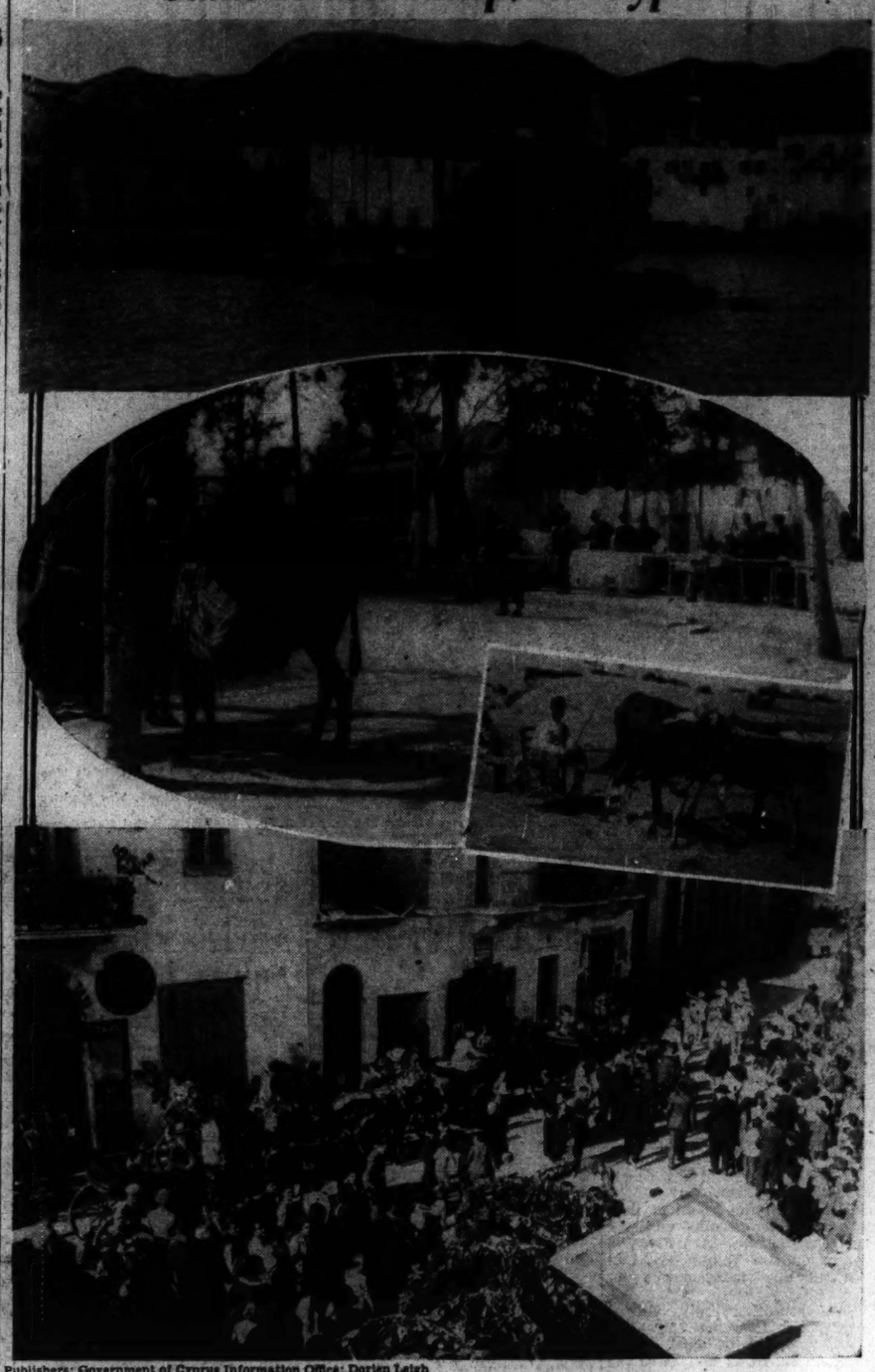


Calm Is the Tempo of Cyprus



Publishers: Government of Cyprus Information Office; Dorien Leigh

Scenes in the Historic Island in the East Mediterranean

The Harbor of Kyrenia Is Shown in the Upper View. Center—A Street Scene Opposite the Theater in Nicosia. Inset—A Cypriot Threshing Floor. Below—Annual Festival of the Oranges in Famagusta, the Town Where Most of Action in "Othello" Took Place

Cities Take Steps To Achieve Better Tax Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—American cities throughout the country arose and demanded what they considered their rights on a score of current municipal problems when their representatives met in state municipal league conferences during the past month, the International City Managers' Association reports.

The question of taxation and distribution of tax funds concerned most of them. In Kansas, cities took a concerted stand for a more equitable share of gasoline and motor vehicle taxes to maintain and construct city streets; in Texas, cities opposed the waiving of penalties on delinquent taxes.

They also voted to seek legislation securing them a percentage of state auto license fees and gasoline taxes for city streets. North Dakota cities, the report shows, decided that their delinquent tax problem, acute because of lax tax laws and severe economic and drought conditions, might be solved if enforcement were more stringent and if cities, counties, and school districts joined in election campaigns. Michigan cities seek a study of the entire tax structure, both state and local, results to be presented to a special session of the Legislature on tax matters only.

Virginia cities seek legislation permitting low-cost housing and increased state support of public schools. Wisconsin members ask the state to pay one half the relief costs for the next two years and have petitioned the Governor and Legislature to enact permissive low-cost housing acts for cities and villages. Illinois cities requested legislative power to establish municipal parking lots and to regulate and license solicitors, canvassers, and peddlers.

Rochester 'Phone Rate Up; 1938 Tax Increase Reason

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16 (AP)—Due to increased taxes on utilities, the Public Service Commission today permitted the Rochester Telephone Corporation to charge "slightly higher rates," effective Nov. 26. The commission said it had learned that county, city and federal taxes would be practically twice as great and state taxes four times as great in 1938.

Subscribers in six counties served by the company will pay an increase of approximately $67,000 annually under the revised rates, the commission said.

Senate Approval Sought

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked the Senate today to confirm the recess appointment of William Dawson of Minnesota, Minister to Uruguay. He also asked confirmation of the reappointment of Murray W. Latimer of New York, a member of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Cyprus—Air Base or Resort? Winter Garden Plan Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NICOSIA, Cyprus—The island of Cyprus has been much talked of lately as a likely air base for Britain in the eastern Mediterranean. There are strong grounds for supposing that it will eventually be utilized in some manner in the chain of Empire defense, despite the fact that so far the much heralded visits of high British air and naval officials here have not led to any developments.

Meanwhile, however, there are persons who are far more interested in the idea of building tennis courts, golf courses and ballrooms in the island rather than airdromes. They represent the opinion that Cyprus can be made into a popular British winter garden. It is claimed that it only needs good hotels and facilities for entertainment added to the natural attractions to bring holiday-makers flocking to what is one of the most interesting places in the world.

About 140 miles long and 40 miles wide, Cyprus has an average height of 2000 feet, topped by Mt. Olympus of more than 6000 feet. It is about 40 miles from the Turkish coast on the north and 60 miles from that of Syria to the east. The fastest rail and boat journey from England takes about five days. The circuitous air trip via Egypt takes three days; but actually the direct distance from England to this island is only some 1800 miles, and its completion between breakfast and dinner is not unreasonably visualized. The climate here is temperate on the whole; mild and invigorating in the winter.

Center of Ancient Culture

It has been established that Cyprus was the center of an Aegean civilization 2000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established at a very early date. Subsequently it experienced a most eventful history.

It was really Britain's first colony, for in 1191 Richard Coeur de Lion, on his way to the Crusades, conquered the island. But Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and it continued to be tossed about in the cross currents of European wars. After being held by the Turks it passed in 1878 under the administration of Britain and on the outbreak of the World War it was annexed to the British Crown, which annexation was formally recognized under the Treaty of Lausanne, 1924.

It is not surprising that Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the prehistoric to the Turkish through the Phoefician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a priceless heritage of the British Empire.

In 1935, by the establishment of an Antiquities Department and the enactment of a new and comprehensive Antiquities Law, the Government inaugurated a policy of closer supervision and protection of the antiquities and historic monuments in the colony.

The estimated population of the country in 1936 was 369,091. The chief language is a local dialect of modern Greek, often corrupt, but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources.

But while the questions of whether Cyprus is likely to develop as an air base or a holiday resort are interesting and important issues, what is of even greater importance in the eyes of many persons who know the island is that the life of the native people should be speedily bettered.

The British Government Stationery Office in London has recently issued a report which shows a considerable amount of progress in improving social and economic conditions for the Cypriots. But while the admirable work done by the present Governor, Sir Richmond Palmer, is recognized, he has been severely hampered by lack of funds. The country as a whole is extremely poor and the peasants deeply in debt.

Water Conservation Needed

The main industry is agriculture, and lack of proper irrigation is the chief cause of the meagerness of its returns. The island has a considerable rainfall, but this comes in heavy falls which are not conserved for the long, dry periods.

The British Government is now being called upon to take a much more progressive line in this colony. It is contended that a big loan for irrigation coupled with an improvement in the communication between Cyprus and England would be speedily repaid. And it is pointed out that if Britain wants to make the island a useful link in the Empire in the future it had best start by making the people contented supporters of the British rule.

So out of all the talk of air bases and tennis courts, the Cypriots look as if they ought to get more food and better homes.

Earle Plans Scholarship For Constitution Essay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16—A scholarship to be awarded annually to the Pennsylvania high school student writing the best essay on the Federal Constitution has been established by Gov. George H. Earle, the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Committee has announced.

Competition will be State wide.

Members of the committee declare that essay contests of this type are particularly commendable, since the research work they entail makes a lasting impression upon the students competing.

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Britain Expedites Air Raid Defense; New Arms Plants

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—A three-point preparedness program to safeguard the British Empire against airplane attacks was outlined by Sir Sampel Hoare, Home Secretary, in the House of Commons today.

Sir Samuel, moving second reading of the Government's air raids precautions bill, told the House that "we have to make the airplane as little dangerous to the British Empire as we have made the submarine."

The Home Secretary underscored his remarks with a picture of the devastation bombs might wreak on England. His plan envisaged:

1. An air force strong enough not only to defend the Empire, but strong enough to maintain the offense.

2. Anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and other weapons of ground protection, far more numerous and accurate than in the World War.

3. A system of air raid precautions to "ensure the country against panic and ensure that services without which a civilized community cannot exist will be maintained."

Meanwhile, Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defense, announced that Britain had built 19 special munitions and aircraft factories in the last 20 months in her rearmament program. Eleven of the plants already were in production.

The Home Secretary said Britain's supply of gas masks for civilians was better already than that of any other country in Europe. He said that the Government would furnish all new fire-fighting equipment and gas masks—500,000 of which were being turned out weekly with storage space for 143,000,000 already provided.

The Government already has 19,166,859 gas masks ready.

Anti-Aircraft Cruiser

LONDON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The cruiser Birmingham, first British warship specially equipped for anti-aircraft combat, was commissioned for China service today, and will leave Plymouth Thursday for the Far East. The 9000-ton vessel has 12 six-inch guns and eight four-inch anti-aircraft pieces and cost more than $6,000,000.

Japan Launches Carrier

TOKYO, Nov. 16 (AP)—The 10,500-ton aircraft carrier Hiryu (Flying Dragon) was launched today at Yokosuka before a crowd estimated at 100,000.

Wilkins' Arctic Flight Puts Off Submarine Plan

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 16 (CP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins had almost completed plans for a second attempt to travel in a submarine under Arctic ice toward the North Pole when he undertook search for six Russian transpolar airmen.

An order had been placed at London, Eng., for construction of a specially-designed submarine when the search interrupted his project, the famed explorer said as he paused here on his second flight into the Arctic to hunt for Sigismund Levanevsky and five companions, unreported since Aug. 13.

Building of the underwater craft was halted until after search for the Soviet fliers has been completed, the adventurer said.

Sir Hubert, whose 1931 attempt to go to the Pole under the ice floes was postponed after mechanical difficulties halted his Nautilus on the rim of the Arctic, arrived here Saturday from Regina in his huge monoplane. He will leave for the North as soon as there is sufficient ice on northern lakes.

His new submarine plan is to leave in early summer, sail under the ice ad establish a base near the Pole where valuable scientific data might be gathered, the explorer said. Advantages of polar jaunts by submarine are that tons of equipment can be carried easily and the base can be shifted when necessary to counteract ice movements, he added.

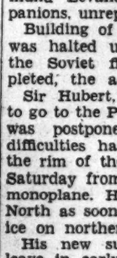
Citizens' Ticket Wins in Edmonton

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 15 (CP)—John W. Fry was elected mayor of Edmonton, winning a five-cornered fight to end the incumbency of Joseph A. Clarke at three years.

Mr. Clarke, veteran of more than 30 election campaigns, gained a slight lead on a few early returns but Mr. Fry, citizens' committee candidate, soon went ahead and was never headed.

Mr. Fry, who resigned as alderman with one year of his term still to run, held a margin of more than 3200 over Mr. Clarke, Edmonton First candidate, with returns from only a few polls missing. The three other contestants were: Guy Patterson, Progressive Civic Association, 3126; J. S. Cowper, Independent, 2658, and F. J. Speed, Independent, 51.

Do You Know?



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Men of Fascist Party Listed From Italian Questionnaire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—What newspapers do you read? Are you single or married? Have you any children? How many? Are your wife and children enrolled in their respective Fascist organizations?

These questions, among others, are to be found in a printed form which has recently been distributed among all the male members of the Fascist party. Blackshirts fill the form; and when they take it, duly signed, to their local chief, they undergo a little examination, with more questions put to them to supplement those which they have answered on paper.

The object of this inquiry, which is taking place in every town and village of Italy, has not been disclosed. The idea seems to be that of enabling the head of every local Fascist section to have full information, political as well as personal, concerning those who hold the Fascist ticket, and for whom, in a certain sense, he is responsible. This is, in some respects, a Fascist census.

The most curious of all questions is that regarding the journals that are read by the followers of Signor Mussolini. Fascists are asked to state if they read foreign newspapers, and if so, which? But it is not the foreign press that seems to be the main concern of Fascist leaders. There is every reason to believe that this particular investigation is being made to find out how many Fascists read, or rather buy, the Popolo d'Italia, the newspaper founded by the Italian Dictator in 1914.

The Popolo d'Italia has a large sale, believed to be around 400,000 or 500,000 copies daily, but there are several thousand Fascists who seem to prefer their local paper to that of the Duce. In Milan, of course, the Popolo d'Italia is widely read, but outside Lombardy, its circulation is considered in official circles to be not as large as it should be.

Local Page

There is a reason for this. The average Italian is mostly interested in local news, and each newspaper devotes one of its six pages to a day-to-day description of events happening in the town where the paper is published. The Popolo d'Italia has its regular page devoted to the "Cronaca di Milano," but that is hardly of any interest to a Neapolitan, a Sicilian, or a Roman—in fact to anyone outside Milan.

Fascist newspapers today are exactly similar in the presentation of domestic and foreign news, the only substantial difference between them being the local news section. Italian readers, whether they are good Fascists or not, see no reason why they should buy a second newspaper, which would add nothing to their knowledge of current events given by their local journal. These seem to have been the explanations offered by many Fascists to justify why they were not subscribers or even regular readers of the Popolo d'Italia.

Regarding Marriage

Fascist leaders seem to have been particularly insistent to discover the reason why so many young Italians do not marry. To some bachelors, apparently, this kind of questioning was not to their liking, since they regarded marriage as a personal matter in which the Government or its agents should not interfere at all, by direct or indirect pressure.

The number of marriages, they point out, has increased in recent years in Italy, but the number of unhappy unions—as evidenced by the increased applications for legal separations (there is no divorce in this country)—appears to be fairly large.

Other questions put to members of the Fascist party were the year in which they joined the party, whether they had taken part in any "punitive expedition" against Socialists and Bolshevists in the post-war period, if they received any war decorations, if their children were enrolled in the Balilla or other senior organizations. They have also been requested to state if, before joining the Fascist party, they ever belonged to any other political organization.

Soc.al Credit Aide To Alberta Board Sentenced in Libel

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 16 (CP)—George F. Powell, British social credit technician, was convicted in Alberta Supreme Court yesterday of publishing defamatory libel knowing it to be false. He was sentenced by Mr. Justice W. C. Ives to six months in jail with hard labor. The sentence was accompanied by a recommendation for deportation. The case has been appealed.

Sentencing of Mr. Powell, who came to Alberta last June from London as an advisor to the Alberta social credit board, came after Joseph H. Unwin, social credit member of the Alberta Legislature for Edson, was sentenced on the same charge last Saturday.

Mr. Unwin was sentenced to three months in jail with hard labor. He was convicted by a jury and sentenced by Mr. Justice Ives and an appeal has been launched. Mr. Powell elected non-jury trial before Mr. Justice Ives. The charges in both cases developed from publication of a pamphlet entitled "Bankers' Toadies" that named nine Edmonton men.

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Japan Criticizes Soviet Role In Brussels Parley

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 (AP)—Japanese officials here today issued a sharp counterblast to the Brussels conference declaration criticizing Japan for her action in China.

Sanctity of Agreements

After drawing attention to the fact that the declaration alluded to the sacred character of international engagements, non-interference in the ideological affairs of other countries and the integrity of Chinese territory, the Japanese statement said:

"The power which has shown the greatest zeal in favor of adopting the declaration, without being a signatory (of the Nine-Power Treaty), is precisely the one most opposed to the above-mentioned principles.

"Isn't it the same nation which canceled her pre-war debt in contradiction to her pledges?

"Isn't it she who always mixes in the internal affairs of other countries by means of the Third International?

"Isn't it she who fomented the communist disorder in China which is the reason for the present Chinese-Japanese conflict?

Isn't it she who really annexed Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan?

"Has the Nine-Power Treaty really become so invalid, so feeble, that it has to be reinforced by the vote of such a power?"

War Debt Issue Raised

The statement continued: "Among the powers voting in favor of the declaration are there not some which repudiated payment of their debts to the United States, despite their solemn promises?

"Considering all this, we can but laugh at the irony that springs from the attitude of powers which vote things to which they don't adhere."

The Japanese retort concluded with an expression of regret that the door had been closed "forever" to mediation.

"It is highly regrettable for the powers that they didn't take advantage of the paragraph in the Japanese reply by which Japan carefully opened the door to mediation, which, after the declaration, they have closed forever," the Japanese statement added.

Conference delegates, in recess until next Monday, sought counsel of their governments today on how far they could go in trying to halt the hostilities.

The conference was threatened by disaffection of four of the 19 participating governments, including Italy and some of the Scandinavian countries.

The initiative for the next and perhaps most critical stage of the conference appeared to lie with Norman H. Davis, the United States chief delegate, who remained in Brussels while most of the other delegates went home to think out a "common attitude."

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Japan's Advisers Gather to Consider Problems of Empire

Wide World
Members of New Advisory Council After First Meeting With the Cabinet at the Premier's Official Residence
Front Row, Left to Right—Seishin Ikeda, Gen. Sadao Araki, Yonezo Mayeda, Admiral Baron Kiyoiana Abo, Chuzi Machida, Premier Prince Konoye and Four Officials Who Posed With the Group.
Second Row—Home Minister Eiichi Baba, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Yoriyasu Arima, Overseas Minister Sonyo Otani, Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, War Minister Hajime Sugiyama, Kiyoshi Akita, Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai and Education Minister Eiji Yasui.
Rear Row—Chief Secretary Akita Kazami, Commerce and Industry Minister Shinji Yoshino, Justice Minister Suehiko Shiono, and Railway Minister Chikuhei Nakashima.
Three Officials at the Extreme Rear Right Were Not Identified.

Spanish Fascists Expect Japanese Recognition Soon

IRUN, Spain, Nov. 16 (AP)—Insurgent headquarters at Salamanca announced today that Japan would recognize Gen. Francisco Franco's Government Nov. 25, the first anniversary of the signing of the German-Japanese pact against communism.

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—Chen Kungpo, Chinese Propaganda Minister, said today that "highly placed" Italians had told him the Italian-German-Japanese triangular alliance against communism would not affect the Far Eastern conflict.

Mr. Chen saw Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, yesterday, and will see Premier Mussolini Thursday.

Asked whether he had definite assurances that Italy would not give more than moral aid to Japan, he replied:

"I cannot answer that, but I have been told that the anti-Comintern pact is primarily an affair of European politics and that China has nothing to fear because of it."

This was interpreted as indicating Mr. Chen's belief that Italy signed the pact as a card in a game to bring Great Britain to recognize the Ethiopian Empire and to effect a general Mediterranean accord.

Mr. Chen, who intends to visit the major European capitals and explain China's viewpoint in the conflict with Japan, said that despite Italy's vote against China's wishes at Brussels yesterday he was confident Italy would not withdraw her military and financial missions now in China.

The presence in Italy and Germany of Gen. Kiang Pai-li has given rise to reports that China has been getting arms from both countries.

Lengthy Series of Treaties Affects Present Asian Strife

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that Japan may denounce the Nine-Power Treaty, under which Nippon agreed to respect the territorial integrity of China, focuses attention on the numerous agreements which have sought to solve the puzzle of the Far East.

What these treaties are and how they have affected the controversy is briefly reviewed:

1895—In the treaty of peace ending the China-Japan War, China ceded to Japan the island of Formosa and other islands and the southern portion of Fengtien Province on the Yellow Sea, and recognized the independence of Korea.

1901—Boxer Indemnity Agreement, signed following the anti-foreign uprisings of 1900. China granted to Japan as well as to the United States and other Western powers the right to establish an extra-territorial zone around the legations in Peking (Peiping), to fortify the legations, to maintain permanent armed guards for the protection of the legations and to keep open the line of communication between Peking and the sea. (It was under the rights accorded by this agreement that Japan had strengthened its Peiping guard to the proportions of an army at the opening of the present clash.)

1905—Treaty of Portsmouth ending the Russo-Japanese War. Japan and Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria and restore it to the Chinese. Russia, however, acknowledged Japan's paramount interest in Korea, and ceded to her the southern section of the Manchurian railway.

1905—Treaty of Peking (Peiping). China by treaty with Japan assented to the transfer of Russian rights and interests to the latter as provided by the Treaty of Portsmouth.

1915—Treaty of Peiping. China accepted most of Japan's "21 Demands" including important trade and other concessions, while the Western powers were submerged in the World War. The demand, involved extension of the Kwantung lease and the 15-year leases on the South Manchurian railroad to 99 years. (China has contended that this treaty should be abrogated, because it was signed under threat of force. In practice, however, China has acted as though the treaty were valid?)

1922—The Nine-Power Treaty. Signed by Japan in company with the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Portugal and later joined by Norway, Bolivia, Sweden, Denmark and Mexico. The signatories mutually guaranteed to respect the sovereignty, administration, independence and territorial integrity of China and agreed to full and frank consultation should any situation arise which involves the provisions of the treaty.

1928—The Pact of Paris (Kellogg-Briand treaty) outlawing war, Japan together with the United States, Germany, Belgium, France, the British Empire, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia condemned war, outlawed it as an instrument of national policy and agreed to settle all disputes between the signatories by peaceful negotiation. (China was not a signatory to this treaty but registered its adherence the following year.)

1933—The Tangku Truce, signed after Japan's armed occupation of North China and its troops had pushed within the eastern terminus of the Great Wall. The agreement established a demilitarized zone extending 250 miles inland from the coast to the borders of Chahar and 13 miles south from the Great Wall. The area was to be policed by China and Japanese troops were to withdraw. It is thought that this truce included broad secret provisions.

1935—The Ho-Umezu Agreement constituted Chinese acceptance of Japan's demands in North China following complaints of anti-Japanese activity. China removed the governor of the Hopei province and certain Peiping and Tientsin officials, withdrew all central government troops from Hopei and promised to suppress all anti-Japanese publications and activities and to accept Japanese advice in the appointment of officials in this province. This part of North China was made into a semi-autonomous state and the control of the central government at Nanking was virtually eliminated. Having occupied all the territory covered by this agreement at the outset of the present conflict, Japanese troops are now extending their occupation westward and southward into Shansi, Suiyuan and Shantung.

Leopold

(Continued from Page 1)

form with cap tilted back. He wore the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter across his chest.

King Leopold had arrived at Dover on the royal yacht Prince Albert, being escorted by a flotilla of British destroyers and nine Royal Air Force planes. As the yacht steamed alongside the wharf, it was boarded by the Duke of Gloucester, in Hussars uniform, who welcomed the royal visitor on behalf of King George.

Special Events Arranged

During the three-day visit, which is to be crowded with events, including a state banquet at Buckingham Palace and special welcomes by the London County Council and the City of Westminster, it will not stress the political side of his trip in view of the absence of a cabinet.

Nevertheless it is expected that he will raise tentatively the question of a western pact to replace the guarantees of the Locarno pact, which was acknowledged to be without force in October, 1936, when the Belgian King proclaimed his country's neutrality and his reliance on the protection of his neighbors without committing the Belgian army to any action.

Political Situation Critical

While King Leopold is away from his country no attempt is to be made to form a government in Belgium, and affairs of state will be carried on by outgoing Premier van Zeeland.

The political situation in Brussels is still critical. The coalition of Socialists, as the dominating party, with the Roman Catholics holding four cabinet seats and the Liberals three, under Paul van Zeeland in June, 1936 was regarded as a temporary expedient. Its continuance in office was largely due to the Premier's wise handling of a succession of difficult situations.

When Dr. Van Zeeland resigned to permit civil inquiry into charges of corruption raised by the fascist forces, the King called upon the conservative Roman Catholic leader, Hubert Pierlot, to form a Cabinet. M. Pierlot failed, likewise Henri de Man, Socialist and former Finance Minister, and, after him, Paul H. Spaak, Foreign Minister, also a Socialist. The situation thus remains until the return of the King.

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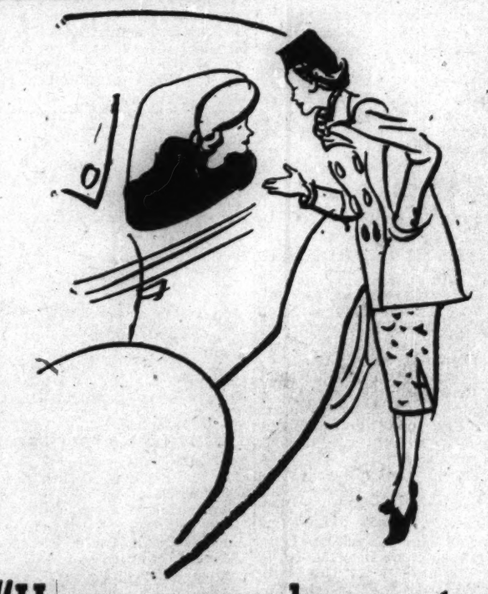
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Japanese Form Advisory Council To Help Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—As other nations at war have frequently done before, Japan is now seeking, in the words of Premier Konoye, "to collect the brains and wisdom of all classes of the people" and secure their advice in the present crisis. For this purpose the new government organ which was recently formed—the Cabinet Advisory Council—consists of 10 men considered representative of all classes. The functions of this council are threefold: (1) to advise the Cabinet during the present Sino-Japanese conflict and devise measures to be taken after the China hostilities, (2) and (3) to strengthen national unity and eliminate internal domestic friction.

Premier Konoye expressed the desire at the last Diet session to take special measures "to strengthen the Cabinet." When he formed the Cabinet a little more than five months ago, it was not thought that it would have to face such heavy responsibilities. Not that the country does not absolutely trust the guidance of the present Government, but it is felt that due to the gravity of the situation the nation must do its utmost to avoid mistakes or wrong moves. Hence the formation of this supreme advisory council.

Function Limited

At first certain government representatives opposed the organization of the council on grounds that it and the cabinet might be "like a roof over a roof" and that their functions might clash. But Premier Konoye explained that the councilors would participate in the deliberations of the cabinet affecting the China incident only. The council is not to advise on any other national affairs. Again, the councilors may make recommendations which the cabinet will carefully consider, but the cabinet will not be under any obligation to accept them either in part or in toto.

It was also objected that since both the Army and the Navy would be represented at the council, differences might arise between them or other groups, but in Premier Konoye's opinion, no such doubts need be entertained if the new body functions judiciously. Apparently the chief task of the council will be not only to advise the cabinet on the ways and means of settling the China incident, but to help the Government in the even more difficult problems that it will have to face after the military operations are over, and reconstruction of North China will come under consideration.

Members of Council

On the cabinet advisory council the Army is represented by Generals Kazushige Ugaki and Baron Sadao Araki, both former war ministers; the Navy by Admirals Nobumasa Suyetsugu, former, commander-in-chief of the combined fleet, and Admiral Kiyotane Abo, former navy minister, The political parties are represented by Chuzi Machida, president of the Minseito; Yonezo Mayeda, executive leader of the Seiyukai; and Kiyoshi Akita, independent member of the Diet and a former speaker in the House of Representatives as a Seiyukai member. Seishin Ikeda, former governor of the Bank of Japan, and Baron Seinosuke Goh, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, represent finance. Diplomacy is represented by the energetic president of the South Manchurian Railway Company, Yosuke Matsuoka.

If Premier Konoye is able to make his cabinet procure and follow the advice of 10 men each prominent in his own field, if moreover he can induce men of such divergent views as Generals Ugaki and Araki to serve together in the same council, and if he can generally achieve the smooth collaboration of his cabinet and the new council, he may go down in history not only as one of Japan's youngest premiers, but also as one of her most brilliant statesmen.

Naval Reserve Plans

The navy department plans gradually to build up the merchant marine naval reserve to 5000 officers and 35,000 men.

London Studies Move to Revamp Street System

(Continued from Page 1)

increasing business and industrial traffic.

"The board looks forward to the time when there will be the fullest co-operation between all the various interests, including transport," the report adds, "in the planning of housing and industrial development to the best advantage of the community."

Motorists and motor-car manufacturers are also urging immediate action upon the Ministry of Transport.

"The motoring public are asking themselves what is happening to the money they are paying the Government in taxation," a report of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders stated, and this question is again being repeated.

Plans first recommended by a Royal Commission 30 years ago have now been revived in the form of overhead paths; it is suggested that London pavements should be raised 30 feet above the roads and the roads thus widened.

Chief advocate of this plan is Mr. F. W. Duckham, well-known British constructional engineer. But he has also been backed up by the Cement and Concrete Association, which has published proposed designs declaring that the position in 1940 in London will be intolerable unless some such scheme is put into operation.

The overhead walks plan has also another advocate in Col. A. W. C. Richardson, bus manager of the London Passenger Transport Board, who states, "Pedestrians must be removed from the motor roads."

Expediency the Motive

Something of the same sort has also been passing through the thoughts of Ministry of Transport engineers. Evidence of this is the statement of Maj. F. C. Cook, one of the Ministry's experts, that segregation of traffic as much as possible is essential if safety is to be assured.

It is not safety that is the mainspring of the present demands for new roads, however, so much as expediency. Traffic in London is getting slower, instead of faster, and it has been computed that over £1,000,000 are wasted each year through unnecessary traffic jams.

The Ministry of Transport has been handicapped by the fact that in a circle having a radius of 25 miles, with the center in Piccadilly Circus, there are no fewer than 130 highway authorities.

The London County Council has been attempting to assist in the task of replanning London, and it has been announced that £4,000,000 of straight roads are to be cut across some of London's angular main streets, provided parliamentary powers can be obtained.

The possibility of tunnel roads under London has excited much comment here. In the matter of expense, the cutting of a tunnel might not cost any more than that of a straight road, for cutting wide ways through such a densely built-up town as London can only be done at an almost prohibitive cost.

Ventilation a Problem

On the other hand, the difficulties of ventilation might well prove insuperable, it is thought here, for experience in the two-mile Mersey Tunnel, Liverpool, has shown that the fumes of heavy traffic are expensive to dispel. In a ten-mile tunnel the expense would be magnified, and by more than fivefold.

Another difficulty is that London is already honeycombed with tunnels—there are 20,000 miles of water pipes and gas pipes and 200 miles of railway tunnels—and that such roads would have to be made at a greater depth than the underground railways.

The consideration of this plan, which, it is understood, is to be incorporated in Sir Charles Bressey's report to the Minister of Transport, is an indication that drastic steps are anticipated.

They are overdue, for history shows that there have been traffic jams in London for eight centurics and that since the time of the Romans local authorities have always been at least two jumps behind the increasing traffic and the demands of town planners. There is also hope in the knowledge that many early schemes for replanning London which were regarded as visionary in their day have since come to pass and now hold an honored place in the archives of the City of Westminster.

Reward of $6000 Offered For 3 Escaped Kidnapers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings offered rewards totaling $6000 today for information leading to the recapture of the three convicted kidnapers who escaped early today from Onondaga county jail at Jamesville, N. Y.

The prisoners were Percy Geary and John Oley of Albany, sentenced to 77 years and Harold Crowley of New York City, who was given a 28-year term.

Toledo Firm to Give $50 To Each Worker as Bonus

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 16 (AP)—First Christmas bonus by a local industry is a $50 payment to each of the 90 employees of the Toledo Pressed Steel Company to be made Dec. 15. Those who will share have been with the company a year or more. Newer employees will be given a bonus in proportion to their service.

Cruiser Wichita Launched

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 (AP)—The cruiser Wichita, last of the Navy's 10,000-ton treaty ships to be built, was launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today. The sponsor was Miss Margaret Ayres of Wichita, Kan., daughter of W. A. Ayres, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission and a former United States Representative from Kansas.

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Mayors Report Better Feeling In Labor World

(Continued from Page 1)

trate the choice of getting out of town or going to jail, have come to the first time to many communities."

If they are wise, communities where such liberties are denied "will not continue to give working people the well-grounded impression that the law is not made for them, but for the more fortunate classes," the Mayors were told.

Program in Settling Strikes

Mayor Scully's paper, read by B. J. Hovde, Pennsylvania Commissioner of Public Welfare, said that with abandonment of police power as a strike-breaking weapon, the temptation would come to use it as a means to win strikes for a minority of workmen unable to win them for themselves. "This," he warned, "would be a repetition in reverse of the errors of the past."

In the last year Pittsburgh has had more than 100 strikes but all have been free from violence and settled in a fashion leading to permanent adjustment of labor difficulties in the establishments affected, Mayor Scully reported.

Mayor Wilson said that during his term of office in Philadelphia 200 strikes have been settled after lasting on the average only nine hours. "If we could do it in Philadelphia, the third largest city in the country, then it can be done in any community in the United States," he declared. "Union labor, if properly handled by a mayor, is a real asset to the community," he told his colleagues.

The workings of state and federal labor relations boards, "a new type of social institution," were described by William H. Davis, chairman of the New York State Mediation Board.

Airline

(Continued from Page 1)

British propose to take the shortest route from Africa to Brazilian ports and then on down the Atlantic seaboard to Uruguay and Argentina, with Buenos Aires as the terminus. At the moment, it is not proposed to continue the route across the Andes to Chile, though both the French and the Germans do so. The British, with their overwhelming commercial interests in Argentina, will be content first to have a regular link with that country.

British business interests have long been prodding their government to take more interest in South American air routes, although they realized that home effort must necessarily be concentrated first of all on developing Imperial and northern trans-Atlantic connections. The French, who were the first in the South American field, and the Germans, have a long start, and the latter have also succeeded in operating national air companies within several states by adopting a nationalist complexion. Pan American Airways, of course, dominates the international service between the Americas, in conjunction with Pan American Grace, "Panagra," an allied company operating on the west coast.

British competition will have practically no effect on the American intercontinental service, which serves as an alternative carrier of mail from this continent to Europe. The French mail is weekly, and the German is bi-weekly, to Europe. From certain points of the southern continent the alternative route by "Panagra" to New York, for trans-shipment on a fast steamship to England, is favored.

A government announcement from London states that provision has been made in an agreement with British Airways to replace its existing fleet with British aircraft at the earliest practicable date. A new four-engined monoplane, the de Havilland Albatross, built for fast long-range transport, may be chosen. The Air Ministry ordered two for trans-Atlantic experiments. The cruising speed is about 200 miles an hour, with new supercharged Gypsy 12-cylinder, air-cooled engines.

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Honored for Achievements

Florence French Dunbar
Whose Sonnet "Wasp Time" Was Awarded the Columbia University Prize

Malvina Hoffman
Sculptor of Types of Humankind for Field Museum

Columbia Prize For Poetry Goes To Amherst Girl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—The Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer Prize in Poetry, awarded every year by Columbia University, has gone this year to Miss Florence French Dunbar of Amherst, Mass., for a sonnet by her entitled "Wasp Time."

Miss Dunbar is an instructor in the English department of the University of Wisconsin, where she is studying for a doctorate of philosophy in American literature. She was graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1936 and received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia this year.

Miss Dunbar was born in New York City in 1915. She attended Miss Mills's School in Pittsfield, Mass., and Abbott Academy in Andover, Mass. At Mount Holyoke, she was an editor of the "Mount Holyoke Monthly," literary magazine, author of the class song, and co-author of the junior show. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and the Blackstick, honorary literary society.

During her senior year she did honor work in English, writing her thesis on Emily Dickinson. She won the Sarah Streeter Cup, presented annually to an outstanding member of the senior class, and was a member of the College Glee Club, class choir, and Mount Holyoke Outing Club.

The prize poem follows:

Wasp Time

The hours between the rains in spring I hold
Closely within the circle of my thought,
As sturdy-curving rocks enclose the cold
Commotion of the river, bubble-fraught.
Waterless wind as sibilant as rain
Uptilts the slanting hemlock-needle lines,
Curries the air and tumbles it again,
And whisks a cloud of starlings from the pines.
The boggy pastures quiver with the scud
Of pussywillow shadows over snow.
With winking freshets, redolent of mud
And meadow grass remembering how to grow.
But spring comes truly when, between the rains,
The stiff new wasps ascend the window panes.

Women's Award In Achievement Goes to Sculptor

(Continued from Page 1)

sculpture is on permanent exhibition in the art galleries and museums of the world, and it was as an advocate of internationalism that she received the American Woman's Association medal.

Pearl Buck, in the speech of presentation, made an analysis of the reasons why American women so rarely are "first rate in anything." Basically, she said, it is because men generally have to work to earn their living and women do not.

Speaking as one who has been both bread winner and housekeeper, Miss Buck asserted that work outside the home is infinitely more tedious and taxing, and that in the home a woman may become accustomed to fitting from one thing to another, developing mental laziness so that when her mechanical tasks are over she has no inner resources.

Integrity of Purpose

Miss Hoffman, Miss Buck stated, has on the contrary "integrity of purpose, which few women possess, because it is too hard for most of us. It means never counting the cost, it means never thinking of work as hard, intense work, hour after hour, day upon day, mental and spiritual and usually as well physical. It means sacrifice of what most women hold dear, amusement, society, play of one kind or another. It means much solitude, much profound thinking and feeling, before the final expression."

Mrs. Ogden Reid presided and other speakers were M. Hildreth Meiere, Lucrezia Bori, Mrs. Marian R. Fleming who related the history of the dinners since their beginning as the idea of Miss Pauline Mandigo, and Miss Caroline E. Slocum, president of the Hostess Club.

Miss Helen Gerry of Santa Fe, N. M., a young poet, will have this year's scholarship from the proceeds of the dinner, Miss Hoffman selecting her as is the privilege of the medal recipient.

Seven Prizes Awarded By Poetry Magazine, Dillon Named Editor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Award of seven prizes with a total value of $650, the longest list in the history of Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, is announced in the November issue of the publication. At the same time, George Dillon, an American poet, became the new editor of the magazine. The awards are made annually.

Including two new prizes, the Harriet Monroe Memorial Prize and the Harriet Monroe Lyric Prize, the awards are as follows:

Helen Haire Levinson Prize to Louise Bogan, of New York City.

Guarantors Prize to W. H. Auden, of Harborn, Eng.

Oscar Blumenthal Prize to Thomas H. Ferril, of Denver, Col.

Jeanette Sewell Davis Prize to William Pillin, of Chicago.

Harriet Monroe Memorial Prize to Franklin Folsom, of New York City.

Harriet Monroe Lyric Prize to Roger Roughton, of London, Eng.

Midland Authors Prize to Stephen Stepanchev, of Chicago.

Mr. Dillon, the new editor, won the Pulitzer Prize for his volume, "The Flowering Stone." He has held two fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and is co-translator with Edna St. Vincent Millay of Baudelaire's poems. Mr. Dillon also was associate editor of Poetry from 1925-1927, and has succeeded Morton D. Zabel, editor during the past year.

Miss Amy Bonner, a New York poet and critic, has been appointed eastern representative of the magazine, which is published in Chicago. Miss Bonner worked upon the staff of Poetry during the editorship of Miss Harriet Monroe, its founder, and for a time was associate editor.

For more than a quarter of a century Poetry has been engaged in seeking out new poetic talent, and claims to have welcomed in its first numbers the contributions of such writers as Amy Lowell, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Sara Teasdale, Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Conrad Aiken, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Padraic Colum and Joseph Auslander.

KKK Meeting Coincides With Raid on Miami Club

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 16 (AP)—Some 200 Ku Klux Klansmen initiated 150 candidates into the hooded order at a ceremony last night behind the guarded fences of a public playground.

Shortly after the Klan initiation a band of hooded men entered a night club on the outskirts of Miami and ordered its closing. Patrons left.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 16 (AP)—Capt. George J. Garcia, Grand Dragon of the Florida Ku Klux Klan, said today the head of the Miami klan had denied to him that klansmen were implicated in a raid on a Miami night club. The Grand Dragon said he would go to Miami to investigate the incident.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

come, and will cost the Treasury $10,000,000 a year.

2. Provision for corporations to carry over a net operating loss from one year to the next, to be applied against the adjusted net income in determining the undistributed profits tax. No estimate of the cost is available.

3. Provision for individual capital gains taxpayers to carry over capital losses from one year to the next, permitting a deduction from any gains made the second year, and affording relief to those who now have to pay taxes regardless of loss. Cost to Treasury—$19,000,000 a year.

While the chief riddle of Congress at present is the question of party control, the solution may be obscured for a time by a variety of lesser squabbles. In the Senate, for example, the immediate question is whether governmental reorganization or the anti-lynching bill shall be placed first on the program, with both friends and foes of the anti-lynching bill threatening a filibuster.

The Gavagan anti-lynching bill passed the House, 277 to 119, and is expected to pass the Senate if it can be brought to a vote, but it promises stormy times for Senate leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, both now and in the future.

In the House, furthermore, the calm and conciliatory mood which might have flowed from President Roosevelt's mild message was upset by a lone Illinois Republican, Ralph E. Church, who protested that he had come all the way from home to legislate and wanted to start right away. He blocked an effort to adjourn the House till Thursday, and was belligerently obdurate to pleadings of his own party's chiefs. He evidently expressed the feelings of many. Quite a number of Congressmen have come back to Washington eager to blow off steam, and for a time their statements will make the welkin ring.

School Buildings In Britain Reflect Teaching Methods

As companion pieces to the "Saving Our Schools" series, now appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, a group of articles presents important aspects of education, and its problems, in England and Canada. This is the second.

By Dr. Philip S. Ballard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The school buildings in Great Britain are so heterogeneous, so diverse in shape, size, and function, that it is difficult to make sweeping generalizations about them. The most that can be done is to reduce them to certain basic types. This is possible because the English school building has passed through certain definite stages of development, similar stages to those of the English house.

Both began as a single room—the Saxon hall in one case and the solitary schoolroom in the other—and gradually extended or divided into smaller rooms to be used for specific purposes. This development from a single schoolroom holds good not only of the poorer kind of school but of great public schools like Eton, Harrow and Westminster. Westminster was originally not only a one-room school, but, like the Saxon hall, it had the fireplace in the middle.

The elementary school buildings are at the same time more numerous than those of the secondary schools (there are, in fact, 12 times as many) and considerably more varied. Of the 21,000 elementary school buildings in England and Wales at least 1000 are still in the one-room stage. They generally lie in remote and sparsely populated areas, and have fewer than 30 children on the roll.

One-Room Type

Near the middle of last century the buildings were nearly all of the one-room type, and had sometimes 200 or 300 children in attendance distributed over the room in classes. Most of them, however, were small and belonged to religious sects. When the Education Bill of 1870 was passed, and the state took up the responsibility of educating all its children, numerous board schools sprang up like mushrooms all over the kingdom. They were erected as cheaply and as rapidly as possible; and as there was no consensus as to the most desirable style of building, the resulting structures were of extraordinary variety. The earliest building attempts were regarded as experimental.

The need was universally felt for separate rooms for class instruction. This need was met in two ways; first by adding one or two classrooms to the main room, and secondly by erecting sliding partitions in the main room so as to convert it temporarily into a number of separate classrooms. The advantage of the second plan was that the building could be used either as an assembly hall for the whole school, or as a series of small rooms where class instruction could be given in private. Gradually the number of permanent classrooms increased, and the number of temporary classrooms diminished.

Finally a new type was evolved, in which the old schoolroom became the school hall, which was partially surrounded by classrooms leading out of it. Since, however, the hall was used not only for assembly and prayers by the whole school, but also for music and physical exercises by a small part of the school, the peacefulness of the classroom was frequently disturbed. Hence the emergence of the final type, which is now almost universally adopted for new schools: a type in which the hall is segregated from the classrooms, and gives access to a corridor on one or both sides of which the classrooms are ranged.

Buildings Hybrid

In London, and other large cities, where school sites are expensive and difficult to secure, the school building generally takes the form of a "three-decker." There are three separate departments on three separate floors, the arrangement of rooms being the same for each floor.

Nearly all modern buildings have at least one room specially equipped for practical work. Flat tables take the place of desks, and movable stools replace fixed seats. The more fortunate schools, especially the "Central Schools" are provided with a chemical, a physical, or a botanical laboratory, and with a room fully equipped for woodwork, metalwork, cookery, laundry or housewifery. These latter rooms, however, are generally out-buildings, and each serves as a center for a number of affiliated schools.

600 Small Schools

There are distributed through England and Wales about 600 small schools, generally of the bungalow or one-story type, which are well-equipped for various kinds of handicraft, and serve as special centers for the instruction of the blind, the deaf or the defective.

Secondary school buildings cover a wider range. Some of them are old-fashioned grammar schools which have been remodeled and adapted to modern needs. The rest are buildings resulting from the Balfour Act of 1902, which made secondary education as well as elementary education a national responsibility. These new schools, erected at public expense, are commodious, well-designed, and supplied with all the needs for a liberal secondary education.

In Soviet Cabinet

International

Paulina Zhemchuzhina

Wife of Premier V. M. Molotoff, who has been named Vice-Commissar for the Food Industry and is the first woman to hold a post in the Russian Cabinet.

5 Former Royalties Among 11 Killed in Belgian Plane

OSTEND, Belgium, Nov. 16 (AP)—Eleven persons, including five members of the former royal family of Hesse, were killed today in the flaming wreckage of a Belgian airliner which crashed near here while trying to land at Steene Airport during a fog.

They included the Grand Duke George von Hesse Bei Rhein and his wife, the former Princess Cecile of Greece and Denmark; their two children, Ludwig and Alsenbach; and the Grand Duke's mother, the Dowager Grand Duchess von Hesse Bei Rhein.

Two other Germans were in the party, en route to the wedding of Prince Ludwig von Hesse, social attaché to the German Embassy in London, and Margaret Campbell Geddes, daughter of Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes. They were to have been married on Saturday.

£10,000 for Wool Ads.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Expenditure of £10,000 on a nation-wide publicity campaign in South Africa to advertise woolen manufactured goods, has been decided on by the South African Wool Council.

Supreme Court Tests Legality Of Wire Tapping

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—Wire-tapping by Government agents went on trial yesterday before the Supreme Court. Attorney Louis Halle challenged the legality of telephonic eavesdropping by which evidence was obtained against four men convicted of smuggling alcohol into New York.

He said wire-tapping had been outlawed by the Communications Act of 1934, which prohibits any person from intercepting communications and divulging their contents without permission of the sender.

William Barron, Government counsel, contended that "intercept" meant "stop," and that federal agents had not stopped messages but merely listened in on them. He argued also that wire-tapping by peace officers was necessary to break up criminal gangs.

"You take the view that the end justifies the means?" asked Mr. Justice Brandeis.

"Eavesdropping among gentlefolk has always been condemned," replied Mr. Barron, "but when one is trying to protect his country it is right. And there is nothing in the statute to forbid the use of wire-tapping evidence."

"There's nothing in the statute to admit it," Mr. Justice Brandeis retorted.

The case was that of Frank Nardone, Austin Callahan, Hugh Brown and Robert Gottfried.

It was the first of its kind heard by the court since the tribunal ruled, in a 5-to-4 decision in 1928, that a Washington state law insuring secrecy in telephone conversations did not bar the use of wire-tapped evidence in bootlegging prosecutions.

The court also listened to a contention that it was unconstitutional for both Massachusetts and California to attempt to collect inheritance taxes off the same estate.

It was voiced by Merrill S. June, counsel for the Worcester County Trust Company of Massachusetts, executor of the estate of Robert H. Hunt, who passed on in 1935.

Both Massachusetts and California claimed to be the domicile of Mr. Hunt and each sought to collect more than $100,000 of inheritance taxes.

Virginia's School Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 16—State and local appropriations for Virginia's public schools during the school year 1936-37 totaled $28,773,135, the largest amount ever spent on the system in any single year it was disclosed in the annual report of the State department of education submitted to Gov. George C. Peery.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Daumier; and Some Americans

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

An exhibition of works by Honoré Daumier, now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, reveals the artist's versatility, energy and social consciousness.

From Europe and America come the 13 oils, 23 water colors, 19 drawings, seven bronzes, three original lithographic stones, the illustrated books and innumerable lithographs that round out the picture of Daumier's genius

The core of the exhibition is dual, with an anonymous European collection vying in importance with newly discovered water colors dug from packing boxes when the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore became a functioning actuality.

Of great interest, also, are the many drawings contributed by Claude Roger-Marx of Paris, one of the earliest collectors of Daumier material, who has written a penetrating foreword to the catalogue.

Daumier expressed the life of his day through the channels of that day His was not an art that found favor with dealers, and in consequence his tireless energies were directed not toward the canvas, but toward water color and lithograph which might be turned to practical use in the various publications of the time. Papers and magazines with satiric slant thus became the outlet for a genius preoccupied with life as it was lived.

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The fine simplicity of his art renders it the more intense. There are no irrelevant details. There is no floundering for effect. Daumier knows exactly what he wants and how to get it. He is a master draughtsman. This fact is substantiated in all the media, and hinges upon his profound knowledge of the human figure and its movements. Always he sees that figure as a whole, whether he chooses to draw or paint it as such, or merely to sketch the head. In every figure there is magnificent unity of movement. Behind this unity is a keen study of the distribution of weights. Like Rembrandt, Daumier could vivify or render limp the object under his brush. This is particularly well demonstrated in "The Butcher."

With his sensitiveness to the revelatory character of bodily movements Daumier understood that the swing of the body, the distribution of its weight when sitting or standing, could tell much about the type of person and that person's place in life. Thus we have three magnificent water colors from the Walters Art Gallery, "The First Class Carriage," "The Second Class Carriage," and "The Third Class Carriage."

Daumier's oils are less well known, and many have suffered from none-too-scrupulous "restoration" or "finishing." In connection with this exhibition an interesting study has been made through photographic means, panchromatic details and infra-red details, to ferret out what is Daumier and what is not.

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The oils from an anonymous European collection give a golden opportunity to study this phase of the master's work, and include "Les Types de l'Ancienne Comédie," "L'Amateur d'Estampes," "Le Malade Imaginaire," "La Partie de Dames," "Les Buveurs de Bière," "Parade de Saltimbanques" and "Les Chanteurs des Rues."

The thirty-fifth annual exhibition of water colors and the thirty-sixth annual exhibition of miniatures are on view simultaneously in the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

The feature of the water color show is the honor paid to George Walter Dawson, professor of drawing at the University of Pennsylvania, and for 25 years active president of the Philadelphia Water Color Club.

There is in Dawson's work much of the English tradition of the water color medium. Refinement is the keynote, and both technically and in choice of subject matter his compositions differ radically from the bolder conception of the medium that has gained momentum since the days of Sargent and Homer. This difference, in itself, lends a retrospective flavor to the current showing. In addition to the honor accorded him by a show within the show, Dawson has been awarded the Dana Water Color Medal for his group of water colors.

The changing trend of the medium and its gain in force and directness of expression are indicated in the water colors of Eliot O'Hara, winner of the Philadelphia Water Color prize of $200. In these impressions of dunes and mountains there is scarcely an unnecessary brush stroke. Simplicity of technique thus supports the sense of land bigness.

Within recent years the water color has undergone another change in America. It has become more than a sketch-box medium, and touches upon social commentary. Thus we have "Tractor" and "Corn Cutters," "Pigs" and "Cotton Pickers" colorfully portrayed by Charles W. Ward; derelicts massively composed with supporting intensity of pigment by Josef Presser, and Emil Bisttram's dramatic group of studies from the Southwest in winter.

While a few water colorists contribute works of technical and imaginative quality, the majority suggest a rather high technical level, but a creative blank. There is far more life in the black-and-whites. Many of the water colors might have been produced anywhere else in the world, but the black-and-whites are strikingly American in point of view.

Two poles of expression have been chosen in the awarding of prizes to this section of the water color annual. The Eyre Medal for the best print in black-and-white goes to Lewis C. Daniel for "Ecclesiastes," a vigorously active composition of figures and books that winds itself up for the final spring from a foreground of falling volumes through the twist of human figures to a background burst of glory.

The Pennell Memorial Medal, for achievement in illustration or in the graphic arts, goes to Benton Spruance for two compositions typical of the American metropolis, "The People Work: Evening" and "The People Work: Noon." Social comment is uppermost in choice of subject matter and its compositional development. Spruance in both prints stresses a two-level city civilization, above ground and below.

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Like the water colors, however, the black-and-whites cover a wide technical range. Exquisite in handling are the impressions of the seasons by Asa Cheffetz, and the delicate architectural traceries by John Taylor Arms. The point of view in the work of these two men is opposite from that of either Daniel or Spruance.

Perhaps the last word was said in miniatures before the daguerreotype, and later the photograph, preempted what was once a thriving art business. Certain it is that the fine draughtsmanship brought to this exacting art by its earlier practitioners is but feebly echoed in the present annual.

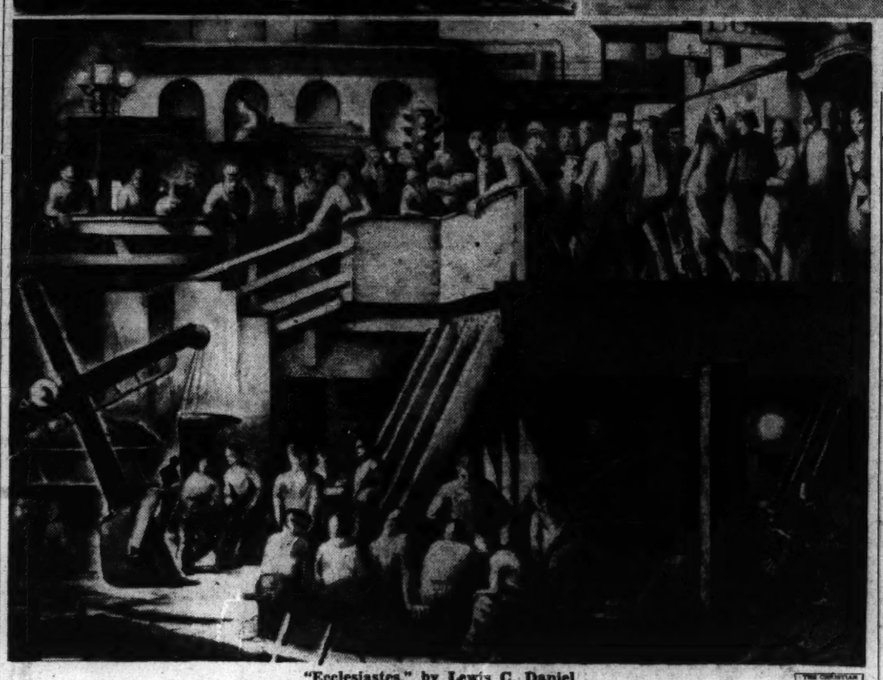
Prizes, fortunately, have been given to two character studies that attempt to perpetuate the dignity of the older tradition. "Dr. Judson Daland," by Elizabeth White McCarthy, awarded the Medal of Honor, though somewhat sketchy in handling, is a dignified performance. So is "My Father," by Betsy Flagg Melcher, claimant of the D. J. McCarthy Prize.

"Ecclesiastes," by Lewis C. Daniel

(Above) Winner of the Eyre Medal for the Best Print in Black-and-White in the Pennsylvania Academy Water Color Show

"The Laundress"

Lent by the Louvre, Paris, for the Daumier Show at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia.



"The People Work: Evening," by Benton Spruance

Winner of the Pennell Memorial Medal for Achievement in Illustration or the Graphic Arts, at the Same Show

The Composers Follow After

By W. H. Hadden Squire

London

W. McNaught's "Modern Music and Musicians" (London: Novello. Paper 5s. Cloth, 7.6d) happened to be one of half-a-dozen books picked up at random and thrust into the reviewer's bag when he was starting on a trip to Paris. The main object of this visit was the marvelous panorama of French art, extending over 1500 years, that is now on view at the Petit Palais and the new Musée de l'Art Moderne. Such an opportunity is unlikely to occur again.

The musician has, in some ways good cause for envying the painter and the sculptor. With all the disrespect due to the claims of unveracious score-readers, music exists only when it is actually heard. As Walford Davies says, the musician's "canvas" is a "time-area." This invisible "canvas" is in one respect analogous to the cinema screen—it does not hold and preserve that which passes over it. A musical work of art, with its form, rhythm, line, color and so on, has thus to be re-created by an interpretor, whereas the painting and the piece of sculpture, being spatial represent one permanent performance—that of the artist who gave them birth. For this very elementary reason no series of historical concerts, however wide their range, can offer to the musician that rich aesthetic experience and perspective which is enjoyed by the painter and the sculptor at exhibitions like the "Chefs d'Oeuvre de l'Art Français," and "Les Maitres de l'Art Independant."

Van Dieren has reminded us that "many forgotten composers who lead an alphabetical existence in faded catalogues prove to be absorbingly interesting when we look at their works, and very much alive when we perform them." Even the scores of these forgotten composers — "hounded to the dictionary"—are beyond our reach. The painter can see and judge the work of his predecessors for himself. The less fortunate musician has, for the most part, to accept the verdicts of historians who have accepted the verdicts of other historians. A glance through the programs of this year's Promenade Concerts, despite their catholicity, is enough to show how relatively few of the composers who have found a place in Grove's five fat volumes are still accessible to the general listener.

* * *

In 1934 a play was produced in New York which started with the present and moved backward in time. The curtain fell on the hero as a youth leaving college. Many, no doubt, have discovered that there is much to be said for this inverse order of time when applied to art. One has always felt, for example, that musical histories should start with the present, which we know, and move to the past, which we do not know and have for the most part to invent. In Paris one was given the opportunity of beginning with the most recent painting and sculpture and of moving backward to the fourteenth century. Approached in this way, not only did the past come nearer but one saw it from a new angle, with new eyes.

Recalling that Mr. McNaught's book dealt with modern music and musicians, one went straight back to read it. The Preface states that the survey was undertaken as a sequel to Parry's "Summary of Musical History," first published in 1893. Roughly it covers the same period as the modern art at the Petit Palais. Many curious parallelisms are to be found, the discussion of which must be reserved for another occasion. It was a bit of a shock to find the first chapter devoted to such "modernists" as Parry, Elgar, Bantock and other lesser Victorian lights. One turned at once to the admirable final chapter — "Modernism" — and read backward. The book is so well arranged that a reversed perspective again increased rather than lessened one's interest.

* * *

Mr. McNaught holds the scales fairly—too fairly, perhaps, for the taste of the extremist. The tone of the book is indicated by the statement: "The many artistic valuations included in the text are to be taken as attempts to represent current responsible opinion. But as current responsible opinion is apt to speak in uncertain tones and is often shouted down by partisans on either side of it, the process of reporting it has been somewhat speculative."

The modern art at the Petit Palais shows clearly enough that in aesthetic adventure the painters go before, the composers follow after. Perhaps the same may be said of their critics. Mr. McNaught, for example, finds Stravinsky the most enigmatic composer of modern times, indeed "the most unaccountable composer of all times." Judged by the old critical standards he may be, but to those familiar with the aesthetics of modern painting Stravinsky—who, like the painter Picasso, is an "animator"—presents no great difficulty. Practically a Parisian, he has always lived in the thick of the modernist movements. His various manifestoes, including the very interesting one on "Persephone" which is given here, are like his works, simply musical reflections of what was happening in the studios. Paris is still the home of new movements and the artistic capital of the world. Incidentally Mr. McNaught himself shows how Debussy and Delius were influenced by the Impressionists. The painters lead because their art is the older one, at any rate in the West.

* * *

The section devoted to English music—a large one, as the book is written primarily for English readers—includes some really first-rate criticism. Twelve pages are devoted to America. Schönberg and the Central Europeans receive sympathetic treatment, although Hindemith gets a knock or two. In his oratorio, "Das Unaufhörliche," he is described as nonchalantly embracing the universe!

Two undeniable and striking facts emerge from this book: the growing separation between the composer and his public and Germany's present complete loss of ascendancy in the musical world. To sum up, in little more than 200 pages we are given a surprisingly comprehensive and dispassionate survey of the developments of musical art from about 1900. One is left wishing for some musical equivalent to the exhibition at the Petit Palais that would include the best of all the world's modernists. Mr. McNaught has provided an ideal guidebook.

Shakespeare on Broadway

By Arthur Pollock

New York

In that little theater on Forty-first Street that has housed a number of purposeful play-producing groups, including at one time the Washington Square Players, is something new and vital. The theater was the Comedy before John Houseman and Orson Welles decided to become producers and started a venture called the Mercury Theater. Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" is its first tenant under the new name.

And this new "Julius Caesar," played in the dress of today, is tremendously alive. There is something breath-taking about it, a rare, fresh force and sureness and precision, something magnificent in the simple lucidity with which the play is staged and acted. It makes Orson Welles seem at once one of the most real forces in our theater. He and Mr. Houseman have been busy in the Federal Theater, leaving their mark on several of its finest productions. With their new production of Shakespeare they make it certain that hereafter the theater of Broadway is to be better than it was.

This "Julius Caesar" bears no marks of the affectation so often a characteristic of the efforts of new groups. Apparently its producers know precisely what they are about, have the instincts and the gifts that guide them surely in cutting through the superfluous to the essential. This "Julius Caesar" is done without a rag of scenery, with the bare walls of the theater, painted a dull red, as sole background for the action, with the steampipes and the spotlights in full view. Sometimes we see them, sometimes we don't, for the lights cut through the darkness, centering attention only on the characters of Shakespeare's play, who are living their disturbed lives in an ominous void.

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The acting is as simple as the setting, as sharp as the rays of the spotlights. Intermissions have been eliminated. The play runs straight from beginning to end. It has been cut with great shrewdness to make it tight. A good deal of the verbal richness and luxuriance of Shakespeare many will no doubt miss, along with the playwright's affectionate dwelling upon details of action and character. But seldom has Shakespeare been done, nevertheless, such intelligent justice.

Not only are the clothes those of today, the soldiers being garbed in uniforms that suggest one form or another of fascism, but the story seems to fit the day, too, though its contemporary significance may not be altogether clear. In the role of Caesar is Joseph Holland, who looks, though not insistently, like Mussolini. Caesar is killed because he is too ambitious. Marc Antony is left by his cleverness to defeat the revolutionaries. Brutus is an honest, intelligent, thoughtful man who did what he did because he thought it for the good of Rome. Cassius is a man jealous of Caesar for reasons not easily comprehensible to Brutus, a collaborator not of Brutus's mold. Brutus is the puzzled liberal, too thoughtful to conquer for his cause in a day when power goes to the ruthless.

Mr. Welles has staged the play with all the skill of Reinhardt and a good deal more directness and force. He has done with a few pennies on a bare stage a better kind of thing than Reinhardt of late has been able to achieve at the cost of thousands of dollars. This is vest-pocket Reinhardt.

* * *

At the same time we have at the Mansfield Theater Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," looked forward to expectantly since last summer, when it was first announced that Tallulah Bankhead would play Cleopatra. Everything the new "Julius Caesar" has to recommend it, the "Antony and Cleopatra" lacks: speed, clarity, coherence, simplicity.

The settings by Jo Mielziner are beautiful. The costumes, also by Mr. Mielziner, are also beautiful. Miss Bankhead is beautiful. But all that goes for very little. To begin with, the actors cannot be understood, most of them, which makes listening a dull affair indeed. And, save for Thomas Chalmers, Fania Marinoff and occasionally Miss Bankhead and John Emery, they bring very little that is pleasing to the interpretation or the drama of the play. William Strunk Jr. has adapted, leaving it confused.

Miss Bankhead looks the part of Cleopatra well enough, but she succeeds in only the smallest degree in doing justice to the role verbally. And it seems she has not the temperament for it, either. The temper she has. She has tantrums on the stage. They are little ones, however, trivial, modern, back-stage tantrums that tell us nothing about Cleopatra. She flies into a passion often without indicating that this Cleopatra is at all the woman who can uncover the weak spots in the nature of so strong a man as Antony. And Conway Tearle, in addition to being unable to make you understand him, can do no more for Shakespeare's Antony than make a posturer of him.

A Theatrical Boom in London

By Harold Hobson

London

The theater in London is enjoying a boom. Two new entertainments at least, "Hide and Seek" at the Hippodrome, and "Autumn" at the St. Martin's, have every appearance of being in for long runs. Of two others, "The Laughing Cavalier" at the newly decorated Adelphi, and "Punch and Judy" at the Vaudeville, it is hardly possible to take the same rosy view.

"Hide and Seek" is a musical comedy that seems to have fallen under the influence of Mr. J. B. Priestley. Mr. Priestley, as all London is by now aware—for are not "I Have Been Here Before" and "Time and the Conways" drawing the town?—is fascinated by the problem of time. To step out of one fold of time into another, in much the same way as a character of Henry James's once did, is at the moment the favorite intellectual occupation of the author of "The Good Companions." "Hide and Seek" follows in his footsteps. But whereas Mr. Priestley translates himself as a philosopher, "Hide and Seek" is merely a piece of good-tempered, high-spirited tomfoolery.

It opens in the present day, with a disconsolate troupe of pierrots vainly trying to compete in a seaside town with the noise of trams, thunder and crying babies. It then plunges into the jollifications of the eighteen-nineties, with the father and mother of the current hero and heroine disporting themselves at Epsom on Derby Day. After that there is a return to the present time in a fashionable New York hotel, followed by a relapse into the Montana of 40 years ago.

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The great attractions of the piece are its stars, Miss Cicely Courtneidge and Mr. Bobby Howes. In late years Miss Courtneidge has built a big reputation on the screen, but she had not been seen on the West End stage for a long time. It is unlikely that she will be allowed to depart for many months. Mr. Howes has a considerable roll of successes, and "Hide and Seek" rivals any of them.

"Autumn," by Margaret Kennedy and Gregory Ratoff, is the first play that Miss Kennedy has been connected with since the triumph of Miss Elisabeth Bergner in her "Escape Me Never." The play once more deals with those tortured emotions that Miss Kennedy explored in "The Constant Nymph." Though in both pieces a married woman and a young girl strive for the same man, the situation is not regarded in each play from the same point of view. In "The Constant Nymph" Miss Kennedy's sympathies were for the girl; in "Autumn" they are for the older woman. The play has some fine tragic moments for Miss Flora Robson, and produces a tremendous volume of applause. But it fails to convince.

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"The Laughing Cavalier" is an exceedingly ornate musical comedy which tries to explain why the smile in that celebrated picture is so enigmatic. The setting is the studio of the artist, Franz Hals, in Haarlem in 1624. The stage decoration is lovely in the extreme, and Miss Irene Eisinger sings charmingly as the heroine, whom the hero, the Laughing Cavalier himself, woos while he thinks her the daughter of Hals, but rides away from when he discovers she is his wife. There are martial choruses and period dances, but the movement of the piece is desperately slow, and the eye quickly wearies of the glories set before it.

"Punch and Judy," like "The Laughing Cavalier," derives from an earlier work of art. It is a sardonic sequel to Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau." It attempts a satire on contemporary dictators through the medium of a story dealing with a later generation of the characters of those romances. It is in the nature of sequels to be disappointing, and Mr. Val Gielgud, the author, though he sets out on his journey gallantly enough, does not reach his goal.

Chicago Opera Season Opens

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Walter Damrosch's opera, "The Man Without a Country," was, if not the most important of the offerings of the Chicago City Opera Company's opening week, certainly one of the most interesting. The work was given (Nov. 6) under the composer's personal direction, with the New York mise en scène and with its original cast.

It is not altogether easy to place the veteran composer's composition in any of the recognized categories of opera. "The Man Without a Country," with an imposing array of vocal interpreters and scored for an extensive orchestra, implies something in the nature of "grand opera"; but Dr. Damrosch's pretty tunes and the action of his plot on board the frigate Guerrière snatched the work from that department and placed it in the company of such productions as those of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Victor Herbert.

Whatever may have been his intention, Dr. Damrosch's setting of the story by Edward Everett Hale is undeniably good entertainment. The subject matter of the music may be —and, indeed, it is—reminiscent of music written previously by other composers, the orchestral scoring plainly inspired by Wagner, the handling of the text somewhat old-fashioned, but the tale is effectively set forth, the stage pictures are alluring to the eye and the melodies have charm.

The composer had reason to be well pleased with the interpretation of his score, which had been even more than adequately rehearsed. Most of the principal singers were American and they did every credit to their country. Miss Helen Traubel, who sang the role of Mary Rutledge—a character interpolated by the librettist in order to include a love-interest in the story—disclosed a voice of considerable sonority and some skill in handling of it. Philip Nolan fell to the interpretation of Arthur Carron, who not only sang with a tenor voice of excellent quality, but made his action convincing.

At a matinée the same day Rossini's "Barber of Seville" served to introduce Miss Erno Sack to the American public. That artist, the Rosina of the cast, has attracted attention in Europe on account of the phenomenal altitudes that she is able to reach with an otherwise indifferently good voice. She made something of a sensation with these at this Chicago performance, but it cannot truthfully be recorded that Miss Sack deserves commendation for her labors in it. It was an error of judgment on her part, moreover, to sing the music in German, while the remainder of the cast used Italian. John Charles Thomas, as Figaro, made his first appearance in a role that was conceived and played—as well as sung—with real skill.

Most remarkable of all was the conducting of Rossini's masterpiece by Jacques Samossoud, who joined the City Opera forces for the first time this season. Not for many seasons has such artistic insight into music been made evident here, nor had the orchestra played previously with the polish and refinement that distinguished its performance on this occasion. Clearly, Mr. Samossoud is a director who will go far.

The Salzburg Opera Guild

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

After a slowish opening, the musical season has suddenly become acutely busy and with big events as well as little. A good deal of attention has necessarily been claimed by the Salzburg Opera Guild, partly because this organization was new to us, and partly because of the novelty of its repertory. In a frame of reasonable size, the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, it has been my good fortune to witness the Salzburg productions of Mozart's "Così fan tutte," Monteverdi's "Coronation of Poppea," and the two one-act farces, Rossini's "Matrimonial Market" and Ibert's "Angélique"—the entire repertory, in fact, except Milhaud's "Pauvre Matelot," which was introduced here last spring by a company from the Curtis Institute of Philadelphia.

The vivaciousness of the performances and their practiced ensemble have delighted audiences in the humorous works, and in the case of "The Coronation" (as edited by Ernst Krenek), the magnificence of this little known music and the impressiveness of the drama it accompanies and intensifies sufficed amply to justify a production that offers not a little matter for debate, including Herr Krenek's working out of the score. But such considerations may be safely left to the pundits, so worth while is it to have "The Coronation" at all.

* * *

"Così fan tutte" itself had had only 12 performances in New York, though the Viennese world première took place as long ago as 1790, till the Salzburgers arrived on the scene, which was a gross injustice to a masterpiece of opera buffa. Those 12 were due to an artistic inspiration on the part of the Metropolitan Opera House. But it is no disparagement of their exceptional quality to record that even with less eminent singers the Salzburg Guild, appearing in a much smaller theater, has done still better by a work that requires intimacy. Intimacy is even more essential to the just effect of "The Marriage Market" and "Angélique"—the former another brief masterpiece, though Rossini was only 18 when he composed this his first opera, and the latter a highly entertaining burlesque, if of no particular musical importance.

Aside from the Salzburgers, two pianists and one singer have been distinctly to the fore. The veteran Moriz Rosenthal, giving his first local recital of the season on the afternoon of Nov. 11 in the Town Hall, again provided astonishing examples of great piano playing. Schubert's "Wanderer" Fantasy still seems his peculiar and private property, with such utter mastery does he set it forth, and of course his Chopin bears eloquent testimony to studious life-long devotion bestowed on the Polish master. The famed Rosenthal prowess in bravura stood forth undiminished in one of Liszt's "Etude transcendantes" and his own fantasy on themes from Gounod's "Faust." What is most prizable of all, though, in Mr. Rosenthal's present playing is its finesse. His singing tone, his polished treatment of detail, his delicate gradations are part of his art today as they were not in his earlier leonine prime.

* * *

The other outstanding pianist was Walter Gieseking, figuring as soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Nov. 11. Rachmaninoff's Second Concerto, in C minor, was the work in which he was heard. This, of course, was not the sort of music in which he has won fame as a pianist of delicacy and fastidious nuance. It demands thunder from the keyboard and an amplitude of style that were denied Mr. Gieseking until this season. But now there will be no further complaint of his lacking a fortissimo. He has one, and a truly musical one, too. This concert was also noteworthy for the admirable accompaniment of the soloist led by John Barbirolli and an especially interesting suite from Gluck's ballet, "Don Juan," edited by a young English musician, Roy Douglas.

* * *

The outstanding singer was Lotte Lehman, who sang quite at her best in a recital at the Town Hall on the evening of Nov. 10. Beethoven's "An die ferne Geliebte" was a feature of her program, which included also generous selections from Brahms and Hugo Wolf.

On the evening of Nov. 9 the Philadelphia Orchestra revisited Carnegie Hall, this time under the leadership of Leopold Stokowski. The program was Russian—The Polovtsian dances from Bordini's "Prince Igor," Mr. Stokowski's concert arrangement of music from Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" and Shostakovich's First Symphony, which is actually in danger of becoming popular. Whatever one may think of this list, the performance of every item was an exhibition of rare orchestral virtuosity.

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Christian Science Lecture by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science of the One and Only God," this noon, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Colonial Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Florence Siever Middaugh, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is my pleasure to welcome you here in behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

We learn in Christian Science that the mission of Christ Jesus was not solely to prove his own power as the Son of God, but to bring to light the dominion, power, and eternality of all the sons of God, so that we, too, may demonstrate our oneness with the Father, and prove what we are, and what we have.

Jesus' mission was successful and ours may be also as we learn to emulate him in all his ways, and to search for and apply the Science and fundamental rules which directed his activities. This is not a difficult task, for God works with us.

Happiness Through Practical Usefulness

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

It is our privilege to draw your attention to the fact that Christian Science may well be called the Science of the one and only God. Through this Science we learn, not merely to believe in God, but also to understand Him more intimately. This enables us to become definitely aware of what we really are, the divine purpose of our existence, and the happiness through practical usefulness this may mean for us.

In the light of this scientific understanding of the divine reality, our individual lives receive a higher significance by assuming a new responsibility: that of becoming actively interested in the promotion of the world's welfare. Those who have found their daily experiences dull and stilted may take fresh courage, because Christian Science shows how it is possible for us to co-operate in such a lofty aim. Incidentally, this altruistic and divinely inspired endeavor will add satisfaction and zest to individual existence. These possibilities which, I hope, may appear more tangible as a result of this lecture, are surely a sufficient justification for asking you to listen to a concise exposition of the Science of the one and only God.

There is hardly a greater contrast imaginable between the theme under consideration and the spectacle offered to us by our modern world. The age, indeed, presents a greater difference of opinions and diversity of concepts than, perhaps, any other period of human history. A bewildering variety of views is prevalent in matters of government, ethics, religion, and almost every other important subject. At the same time, one has to register a growing desire for unity. The world of today, while teeming with controversies and conflicts, is thoroughly tired of the unrest and uncertainty produced by chaotic, unprincipled thinking.

Mrs. Eddy Penetrated Mists of Materialism

In an age which has grown skeptical in connection with bringing about happier conditions, one may expect the question: Is the establishment of a better coordinated state of human affairs not a utopian ideal beyond the scope of attainment?

Christian Science, through the vision of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, has this direct and pertinent answer: "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 277). Mrs. Eddy's spiritual intuition and scientific insight gave her the ability to penetrate the mists of materialism and human appearances. Her research and revelation brought to light the hidden divine power and the possibility of availing oneself scientifically of this power for universal benefit.

Those who wish to reap the fruits of harmony and health, both in behalf of themselves and humanity at large, must be willing to refrain from a merely material sense of existence. In fact, religion throughout the centuries has generally taught this necessity in order to find the joys and inner certainties of becoming better acquainted with the great originating power of all existence.

Monotheism the Basis Of Jesus' Teachings

From time immemorial we hear of the worship of certain forces, or gods, to which are ascribed the ability to influence the destiny of men. Even the most crude and elementary forms of worship are based upon the correct discernment that man has not made himself, but that there exists a creative power of which man and his world are the offspring. The willingness to worship and sacrifice for this power implies the equally right deduction that this power can be practically utilized.

The people of Israel have had an outstanding position in religious unfoldment. They recognized the oneness of the creative power, while around them other tribes still served "gods many." "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord," is an admonition recurring constantly in varied forms throughout the books of the Bible devoted to relating Israelitish history.

The understanding of the one and only God has been of far-reaching significance. It was basic to the Ten Commandments, which are still largely influencing the ethical standards of men. Without this understanding, Christianity could never have come into existence. Monotheism, in fact, is the cornerstone of the teachings of Jesus the Christ.

It has been the immortal merit of Jesus of Nazareth that he amplified and deepened the concept of God as discerned by Israel's seers. Beyond anyone before him, Christ Jesus demonstrated this spiritual understanding of God as practical and salutary. His mighty works have proved it. Indeed, he declared that life eternal itself depended upon the right concept of Deity: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." The Master saw that the correct knowledge of God constituted as there ever was to the life of the individual, and that this knowledge had to be gained in the way he understood and explained. For this reason he proclaimed: "This is life eternal," and not, "This *shall be* life eternal."

The Christ Is One With the Father

Jesus' discernment of the all-inclusiveness of God's infinite being gave him the right to state, "I and my Father are one." It is related in the Gospel of John how those who heard this declaration "took up stones . . . to stone him." In other words, the unenlightened thought was offended because it surmised that this "I" referred to the human personality of the Nazarene. A study of the four Gospels reveals that almost invariably Jesus used this personal pronoun "I" in an impersonal way. By it he meant his spiritual understanding, or Christ understanding, of God. As the Christian Science textbook in parallel statement to that of Jesus is made on page 465: "Principle and its idea is one."

This Christ understanding enabled Christ Jesus nineteen hundred years ago, and enables us now, to prove that nothing can stand between God and His own manifestation, man; that God and man are not separate entities, but coexistent and co-eternal. By his mighty works, Christ Jesus demonstrated that there was no connection whatsoever between what is divinely real and what is not, by proving the nothingness of the mortal or imperfect and the allness of the divine. There is nothing in divinity which could indicate that this same demonstration is not possible for us at the present day.

In Science and Health (p. 332), we read: "Jesus demonstrated Christ; he proved that Christ is the divine idea of God—the Holy Ghost, or Comforter, revealing the divine Principle, Love, and leading into all truth."

The Impersonal Comforter Revealed by Mrs. Eddy

Mary Baker Eddy was abundantly spiritual, loving, and impersonal enough to reveal this Comforter in the fullness of its divine power. Her understanding of the Comforter as divine Science disposes of the limitations of time, personality, and locality in regard to salvation. Christian Science does away with the false theories built up by material sense during the centuries prior to the discovery of the Science of Christianity. These theories attach salvation and healing to the belief in a personal Christ of which Jesus was the privileged embodiment. Doctrines like these are not to be derived from the sayings of the Master as recorded in the Gospels. They are the doubtful deductions of human views lacking spiritual insight. Mrs. Eddy, with her innate spiritual sense, could definitely declare and prove in daily deeds that "the exterminator of error is the great truth that God, good, is the *only* Mind, and that the supposititious opposite of infinite Mind — called *devil*, or evil—is not Mind, is not Truth, but error, without intelligence or reality" (*ibid.*, p. 469).

Christian Science Movement Based Upon One Mind

Upon this divine understanding Mrs. Eddy founded, with untiring patience and persevering love for mankind, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Under protection of The Mother Church, branch churches of Christ, Scientist, are spreading all over the civilized world. Thus the Christian Science movement has been effectively established. Christian Scientists are evermore grateful for the provisions given by Mrs. Eddy in the Church Manual, which, under the able supervision of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, have made it possible to keep Mrs. Eddy's statement of the Science of Christianity pure and unadulterated.

The Christian Science movement, with its churches, Reading Rooms, literature, Board of Lectureship, sanatoriums, stands for more than that which outwardly appears. This great organization is the evidence of the underlying vitality and reality of the Christ, Truth, regardless of the opposing testimony of material sense. Because this movement is based upon Truth, the one and only God, its growth is irrepressible. Christian Scientists are aware of the fact that in the measure they are really worthy of the name they have assumed by thinking and living progressively in accordance with their Science, they will promote the prosperity of the movement. They clearly see that it would be a fallacy to perfect the material organization without adequate self-reformation and spiritualization.

Mrs. Eddy Expressed True Individuality

Those who have had the privilege of coming personally in contact with the revered Leader of the Christian Science movement, have been deeply impressed by her spirituality, wisdom, and beauty of living. As spiritual ideas constitute all true individuality, those ideas which she perceived and expressed will stand out forevermore. While the number of personal reminiscences may diminish, these ideas are indelible, because revealed in profusion throughout her publications. "Those who look for me in person, or elsewhere than in my writings," Mrs. Eddy warningly declares, "lose me instead of find me" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 130).

If we perceive in Mrs. Eddy's writings the spiritual truth which she revealed, and associate her with this truth rather than thinking about her in a merely human way, we shall esteem her in the only right manner. Humanity will understand Mary Baker Eddy more truly, and thereby appreciate her more fully, in the measure that it becomes more inherently spiritually minded.

True Prayer Found In Christian Science

The revolution in religious thought brought about by Christian Science does away with the pretext of atheism as well as with the uncertainty of prayer. It presents a logical and provable concept of God as taught by the master Metaphysician. On page 331 of the textbook we read: "God is individual, incorporeal. He is divine Principle, Love, the universal cause, the only creator, and there is no other self-existence." A wonderful basis whereupon to avail ourselves of divine power!

Critics have objected to the appellative "Principle," averring that it makes God cold and distant. The very reverse is true. Christian Science shows one that the discernment of God as divine Principle really means that divine Love is ever present. More than this: it means also that divine Love is continually available wherever the scientific understanding of God as "the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" prevails and is maintained in face of opposing suggestions.

This understanding of God makes Christian Science fundamentally different from all other religious and philosophical systems. The allness of God as divine Principle signifies that in divine Being, which is infinite, omnipotent, and congruous, there is not a single element or admittance of evil, limitation, imperfection, matter. God's knowing of imperfection and evil would signify God's destruction, because, in that case, God would not be eternal. Then, God would not exist, as eternity has necessarily to be *now* in order to be eternal.

Treatment Operative Through Principle

In doing away with the false personal concept about God, and revealing the actual nature of Deity as one and whole, Christian Science is enabling mankind to avail itself scientifically, logically, and continually of God's power. The treatment consists in realizing the nature of God and man from the standpoint of the perfection of Being, the one Mind, as given in Science and Health (p. 476): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." With this statement coincides another passage in the textbook (p. 259): "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." Experience teaches that when we meekly permit "perfect God" to be the basis of thought—and thereby recognize ourselves as "perfect man"—the demonstration will be more satisfactory and instantaneous.

The activity of real Christian Science treatment is unlimited. It is better understood and evidenced in the proportion one realizes that this treatment does not depend upon a person but is divine Mind's own presence, power, and law. In the same way, the discernment that all phases of evil are primarily not personal and material, but only different aspects of the same error or lie, makes the treatment more directly effective. This effect takes place even though the patient may appear to be thousands of miles away, according to human reckoning.

Methods of Thinking Must Be Changed

When we are willing to change our standpoint and our method of thinking from the merely human and mortal to the truth of existence as taught in Christian Science, we begin to see better our real individuality; that is, our individuality as it exists from the standpoint of the divine reality itself. Our real individuality—so we perceive—is certainly not that which is evident to material sense testimony.

God being the one and infinite reality, there is no reality outside of God. Mrs. Eddy states in "Unity of Good" (p. 24), "God is All-in-all; and you can never be outside of His oneness." The reality about us cannot be anything other than that which we know of the divine reality, God. It must be the ideas constituting our spiritual understanding of God. By enlarging this understanding and identifying ourselves with it, we are aware of our fundamental and only individuality. And individuality means nothing more nor less than indivisibility.

Here, we have to be alert in not allowing the suggestion that we as persons originate these divine ideas or experience them as such. By supposing that we have personal minds with which to reflect the divine Mind, we lose the precious import and practical usefulness of at-one-ment, or our oneness with God. We may feel safe in our inviolate nature of being "the temple of God," as Paul so sacredly declared man—in his real aspect—to be.

Man's Eternal Existence Should Be Recognized

This "temple of God," or consciousness of good, means our protection from the claims of the "accuser," called in Christian Science mortal mind. The accusation of hereditary traits disappears in the presence of the acknowledgment of man's birthless, eternal existence. The accusation of accidents and disease dwindles into nothingness before the substantiality and perfection of divine Being—man's substance. The accusation of death is dissolved in the glorious jubilations of Spirit's all pervading, joyous *now*—man's identity. The accusation of hatred and war becomes mute before the mighty eloquence of universal Love—man's essence.

Material, personal sense accuses itself. As long as one thinks in terms of matter and persons, either famines or an excess of material things seem to occur with their inherent concomitants of fear, lack, unrest, unemployment, jealousy, despotism, war. When one begins to reckon things as they fundamentally are, that is, as ideas or manifestations of the one infinite and only Mind, more satisfactory results appear, showing forth a more spiritual abundance of being.

Take, for instance, the idea of Truth. This idea, being entirely infinite, all of it can be understood and used by each one of us without the slightest possibility of hindering or depriving anybody else. The more scientific and infinite the realization of Truth, the more vivid and tangible it becomes for the benefit of all. Such is the nature of each divine idea which, in order to be infinite, can be but one. If it were possible for two or more ideas to be identical, that would mean limitation, because of restricting one another.

Mankind is entitled to feel encouraged in knowing that proportionably as the individual identifies himself with the Divine, in that measure he will experience salvation and satisfaction.

False Concepts Banned By Christian Science

Salvation is exclusively to be found in one's own thought-world. One has to take an active part in it. It means an actual change of thinking from the material to the spiritual, from the human to the divine. The education of humanity has been of a kind to ingrain the suggestion that a plurality of material so-called things and of personal attainments constitutes happiness and satisfaction. These material things and personal attainments, being but false concepts about spiritual, infinite, perfect ideas, how much deeper and more vivid that satisfaction and happiness must be when living these ideas themselves as man, "God's perfect likeness, that reflects all whereby we can know God" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 79).

Hereby is seen conclusively how the Christian Science demonstration never can mean the gaining of something material. On the contrary, it means a release from a material sense of existence. However, the gradual liberation of thought may, to mortal sense, appear to be a more ample supply of what are called the necessities of daily life. Let us not be deceived into thinking of this supply as primarily the demonstration of matter, because such an attitude of thought might tend to cling to that material sense which is the source of all lack and limitation. In this manner, we shall never look for our satisfaction in the wrong direction.

Range of God's Law Is Illimitable

Progressing in the light of Truth, our work assumes universal proportions. We discern better than before the profound verity of the statement quoted in the beginning of this lecture: "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations." Such a view may appear beyond the scope of the personal and material; and so it is. However, it is not beyond the range of God's law. Then to be constantly aware of our true being by realizing the allness of the divine Mind, and thereby precluding the intruding perplexities of mortal dualism, becomes one's highest office.

The benefits this activity entails for humanity at large are incalculable. As divine consciousness, the one Being, or God, is in every respect harmonious, it does not include lack or overproduction. Divine Being is limitless. Being is ever its own infinite self; it is infinite in versatility and self-renewal. Our spiritual work results in more of the divine Being appearing. Therefore our work is always for the sake of the common good in the progressive unfoldment of spiritual perfection.

Complete Assurance Of Peaceful Years

Living this understanding of perfect Being is the very opposite of passing mortal years with increasing decrepitude and decay. It is the yielding of human limitations to the omnipresence of the Divine. It is the spontaneous unfoldment of beauty, bounty, dominion, and the greatest of all, love. It means rapture and radiance, not personally and fearfully accepted with a feeling of their fragility and unstability, but enjoyed in the full assurance of their being our individual, natural, and inalienable right. It means happiness, not as a dim and distant personal goal, but as the very essence and starting point of our existence.

My friends, this is all yours, here and now, because such is the grandeur of the one and only Being, infinite Being, therefore inevitably your being. Thus is more tangibly and compellingly understood the Science of the one and only God, impressively proclaimed in these ringing words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

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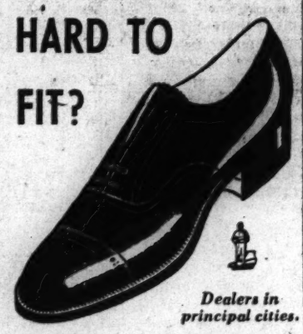

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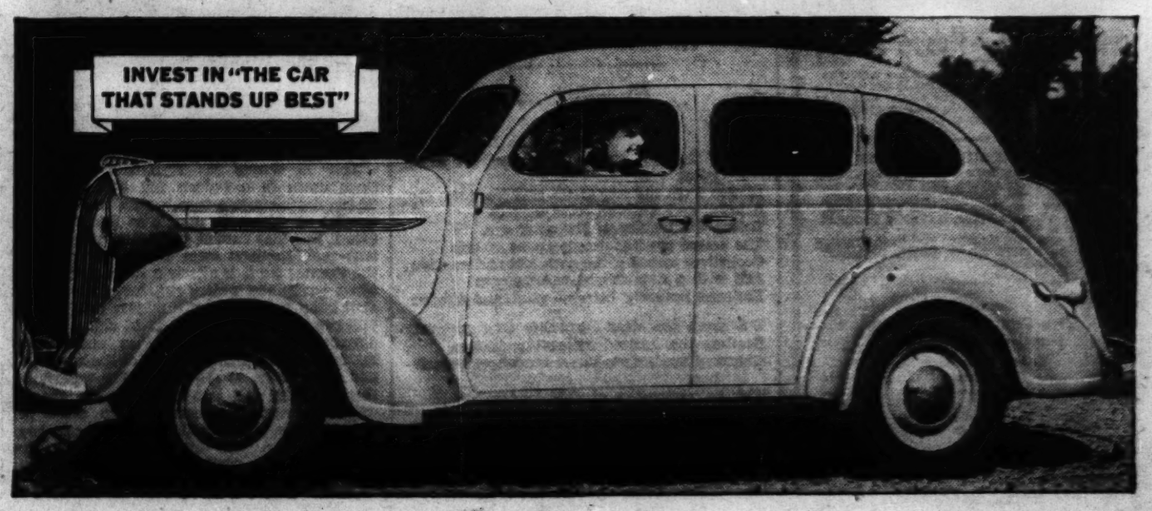

The Home Forum

Mr. Maploony Finds A Lever

(1)

DUPONT CIRCLE is probably the most exclusive circle in the world. I base this approximation not upon the aristocratic aloofness of the families residing upon it in those imposing mansions designed by Stanford White and John Russell Pope, nor upon the financial altitudes one must scale before arriving there. I mean simply that it requires the bravado of a bull-fighter, the finesse of a fencer, and the patience of an elephant to reach it through the traffic.

The taxis, trucks, and private cars of the most motor-swarming city in America pour into this whirlpool from *ten* streets simultaneously; that is, from the two ends of the five great severed arteries, Massachusetts Avenue, Connecticut Avenue, New Hampshire Avenue, Nineteenth Street and P Street. In spite of the red and green lights—and the pedestrian is officially advised to cross upon the red—there seems always to be a spate of on-rushing juggernauts, with a flotsam and jetsam of delivery vehicles dancing on the waves. Wagner could have written an opera about it. The flimsy girdle of fire that he devised for Brunhild's protection was as nothing compared with this ring of gas and steel and speed.

* * *

YET THERE THE Circle stands, an andante between prestissimos, an armistice of verdure in a conflict of stone, a breathing spell, a wide (and understandably empty) place of rest. Its memorial fountain, with the falling tresses of water ever combed and shaken by the wind, is a solace. The great elms do their best to herd the quiet in. Even the deserted sandbox, designed for the little Leanders who are able to swim that Hellespont, has a calming air. On bright sunny mornings when I feel like a toreador, a fencer, and an elephant, I repair thither; alone, of course, because Mr. Maploony's work necessarily detains him for a few hours each day.

Consequently, I was surprised to recognize his lonely figure sitting in front of the sandbox. Chin in hand, he was staring at nothing with so condensed a melancholy that I was startled; for Mr. Maploony's cheerfulness is perennial, come rain or shine or Congress. I could not even imagine what tragedy had befallen. As a man of gentle habits, he had no past to worry about, and as a proof-reader of the *Congressional Record*, almost no future. His position as bachelor, orphan, and civil servant, had made him practically impregnable to the vicissitudes of ordinary men.

* * *

"HELLO, MAPLOONY," I said robustly. "A king's ransom for your thoughts!"

"Oh, good morning," he replied in a way that wrung my heart.

"This is the real Indian Summer, isn't it?" I tried next.

"I suppose it is. I hadn't noticed."

"What's on your mind, Maploony?" I demanded. "It can't be that bad, whatever it is. So what is it?"

Instead of replying, he produced a page of the *Congressional Record* and handed it to me, and I read:

> Mr. Riverwaters: I wish to warn the gentleman from Indiana that this is a time to remain cool-headed.
>
> Mr. Supersmith: May I inquire of the gentleman from Minnesota when he has had occasion ever to see me anything but fool-headed?

It was indeed an unfortunate misprint. I saw now what my friend had been staring at. I saw the stream of marked copies which Mr. Riverwaters was mailing to the farthest reaches of his constituency. I felt in advance the rise of temperature as Mr. Supersmith blew searingly into Mr. Maploony's office. I realized that it would do no good to remind my companion that certain magazines paid well for examples of choice confusions such as this. Mr. Maploony's reverie was not tinged with avarice at the moment.

* * *

"TO THINK OF IT!" he burst out suddenly. "After all these years! Week after week, month after month, and no mistakes! Not a comma left out! Not a congressman's name misspelled! and now this!"

"Yes, it is awkward," I admitted. "But, after all, what of it? You aren't living in Russia, you know."

Silence.

"Then," I went on, "in all likelihood the gentleman from Minnesota will soon be calling the gentleman from Indiana far worse names, and vice versa, and your little *faux pas* will be forgotten. So cheer up and count your blessings."

"Name one," Mr. Maploony said bleakly. "I'm disgraced on the floor and a laughing-stock in the office. I'll never live this down."

In Dupont Circle there aren't even squirrels to divert the attention. "Let's stroll down to the Square," I suggested.

Mr. Maploony shook his head. "One little letter," he said sadly.

"Listen, my friend," I said somewhat warmly. "Snap out of it! Now! You're not going to spoil my golden morning by grieving over a mistake you made yesterday afternoon."

"Over-confidence," he said. "That was it. Over-confidence. I—"

"Will you forget it?" I demanded.

"Forget it?" and he looked at me blankly. "How? You can't forget—"

* * *

"NONSENSE! Do you mean to tell me that you don't know how to *live* such a thing down, as you put it? Have you never discovered the way to lever yourself up out of a personal depression?"

"Why, no! What do you mean?"

"You astonish me," I said. "I thought it was an open secret."

"WeH, can't you think of it?" he asked as I hesitated to divulge the obvious so crassly.

"All right, you asked for it," I said. "The one sure way to lift yourself from the pit is to do something for somebody else, immediately, gratuitously, and with all your energies. Dwell on this misadventure all morning, keep to the old and trodden round like a coal-mine donkey at a shaft windlass, and you draw up nothing but misery. But, if you hunt up someone who needs a service rendered, no matter how trivial, you'll find your self-pity vanishing, if not vanished. It is the one cure that is invariably successful. Haven't you ever surprised yourself out of a stagnation that way?"

"But I don't know anybody who wants anything done," Mr. Maploony protested without answering.

* * *

"YOU OWE NOBODY a letter that you've put off answering?" I asked. "Every man and woman of your acquaintance is utterly satisfied and without wants? You know no elderly lady who would be delighted by a surprise call?"

"That reminds me," he interrupted. "I did promise Mrs. Bisley that I'd take her children to the Zoo—But they're in school."

"Splendid!" I exclaimed, grasping at this straw. "We'll take them out of school. A beautiful deed in its own right! Imagine school on a morning like this! *We'll* educate them. We'll—come, leave it to me, and you'll see."

I had him in a taxi before he could assemble his objections.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

(To be concluded tomorrow)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Frank T. Sabin, London

THE ROMAN GATE AT LINCOLN AS IT WAS ABOUT 1750: *A Painting by an Unknown English Artist*

ON THE whole, the passage of fourteen centuries has not been kind to the buildings erected during the Roman occupation of Britain. Most ancient towns can display some fragment of this distant past, even if it is only a portion of a mosaic pavement. Generally speaking, Roman walls were used as convenient quarries for later building operations. In rare cases, a complete arch is to be seen, and one of the best known is still to be found at Lincoln. It is this arch, today very neat and tidy, which is so charmingly painted by an unknown artist of the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivated Englishman had begun to realise that Roman masonry was not merely a collection of stones but a romantic and important historical monument. Here is what William Stukeley, writing in 1724, has to say about it: "This northern gate, called Newport Gate, is the noblest remnant of this sort in Britain, as far as I know. Upon the first sight of it I was struck with admiration, as well of its noble simplicity as that hitherto it should not have been taken notice of. . . . It is indeed a most venerable piece of antiquity and what a lover of architecture would be hugely delighted withal. They that look upon a gate among the vestiges of the Forum of Nerva at Rome will think they see the counterpart of this; but of the two this has the most grandeur in aspect."

The painter, whoever he was, had uncommon ability and a keen eye for detail. In the left is a young woman carrying a pail upon her head (a most graceful figure): in the center a tree trunk is being brought in by a pair of oxen led by one of the light-heavy horses for which Lincolnshire is famous; while on the right is a delightful group—the painter himself, with his back towards the spectator, making a rapid sketch of the arch, and watched with interest by a dog, while his patron and a lady are facing him, the man with his arm extended as if pointing out the beauties of the masonry.

Today the postern gate is open and a sunken path leads through it: there is a new house on the left, but the building on the right is not much altered. The open country beyond is now occupied by houses and gardens.

November Stream

AMONG bare willow roots
The meadow stream
Weaves tapestries of silver,
And through the last remaining grass
Of summer
Threads narrow strands of ice.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Revelation

Now that the boughs have shed the sifted golds
Minted from summer green, and freed the sky,
A taller and a wider world unfolds
Before the inquiry of the outer eye.
The actual eye has grown aware of this
Cool silver looped along each hill and meadow,
And with a new delight encompasses
Horizons hovering between glint and shadow.

But when the clear November time of living
Scatters the latticed leafage to disclose
Charmed landscapes to an innermost perceiving,
This better servitor of sight bestows
Upon the outer eye a farther range,
Beyond the season's transitory change.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

The Seven Springs of Lapithos

IN AN orderly fashion, the seven springs of Lapithos emerge from their cavern. The seven channels of yellowish stone unite in one larger channel, and rush together into the sunlight.

What a wealth of water it is that dances and glows, ripples and gurgles, bringing life to this thirsty land; or at least transforming this mountain slope into an oasis of shade and fruit-bearing trees. And it has been running this way, no doubt, since the beginning of time, prized, almost worshipped, by Egyptian and Roman, Venetian, Greek, Turk, and all who have conquered and lived here. After coursing for a few yards in freedom, farewell! The sevenfold stream dives under the high-road and is gone; but not for long. Here it is again, golden brown where it reflects withered boughs, heavenly blue where the ripples laugh into the sky.

THIS IS WHERE the Kyrenian Mountains slope down in a sudden fall to the plains, where the mountain-born waters hasten with the joy of release to mingle at last with the ocean. But they cannot go as they please. The long-gone Romans seem still to be lords of the stream; for it is clearly a Roman aqueduct along which the waters run for thirty yards, at the top, as it were, of a mighty wall, before plunging vertically down a great chimney and disappearing from sight. When one climbs rather perilously along the top of the aqueduct and gazes down at the thundering waters, as they coil and fall into darkness, one shares with the vanishing torrent some sense of escape, a deep satisfaction in the roar and volume of the fall. But at the foot of the chimney stands what is probably a Roman water mill, and the hidden giant must grind corn into flour with his falling bulk.

The miller is silent, but friendly. Indeed, few words could be heard in that roaring darkness. He lifts a stone and we look down on the torrent beneath. He adjusts a belt, the primitive machinery revolves, and a trickle of flour shows grey through the gloom as it falls into the bin beneath. It is no new task that the miller inherits; he seems to have been working here without a break for thousands of years, and to stand for a half-forgotten struggle with primitive forces. For the water must grind his corn before it flows free; and the water must quicken his fruit trees and nourish his crops when the corn is ground into flour. No need for unity now; the water branches away to left and right in fresh channels through the leafy orchards, pining still for the beckoning sea, but no longer so sure of fulfillment as in the strength and power of its youth.

* * *

AND DO THE seven springs of Lapithos ever find rest in the sea? Or are their energies endlessly sapped by man for his own ends? And, when their volume is shrunk and their strength grown faint, does their desire for the sea fail also in forgetfulness? I ask myself, but cannot reply. It may be that the waters find an undreamed satisfaction, unknown in their first glorious escape from the rock cavern: the satisfaction of being used to the uttermost drops of their being. It could not in any sense be the joy of survival, nor the joy, so sweet in all nature, of conscious giving. Perhaps it is something far commoner, though seldom recognized: the dim knowledge of a certain fruitfulness in spite of frustration.

CLARISSA GRAVES

„Die Karte des Lebens"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WELCHES Schulkind ist nicht von der Erzählung der Entdeckung der Neuen Welt durch Kolumbus begeistert gewesen! Daß die Ansichten der Geschichtsschreiber darüber auseinandergehen, ob der genuesische Seefahrer der erste Europäer war, der die westliche Halbkugel entdeckte, macht dem Abenteurergeist der Jugend nichts aus. Für die Jugend nimmt die Entdeckung von Land nach der langen Seefahrt im Hinblick auf die Schwierigkeiten, mit denen der italienische Seefahrer auf der Reise zu ringen hatte, zuweilen die Proportionen einer Antiklimax an. Alle werden darin übereinstimmen, daß seine Ausdauer unter widrigen Umständen bewundernswert war, und daß sein vorgeschrittenes Denken in Schiffahrtsfragen fraglos viel dazu beitrug, gewisse damals herrschende Trugvorstellungen zu vernichten.

Im Jahre 1866 machte Mary Baker Eddy eine weit größere Entdeckung in der Hinsicht, daß sie der ganzen Menschheit zum Segen gereicht. Diese Entdeckung vernichtet heute die Trugvorstellung, daß der Mensch und das Weltall materiell seien, und enthüllt der Menschheit die Wahrheit über Gott und Seine Schöpfung. Von dem widerspruchsvollen theologischen Unterricht, den sie empfangen hatte, nicht befriedigt, beschloß Mrs. Eddy bei ihrem großen geistigen Scharfblick, den geraden Weg zu christlichem Leben zu suchen—einen Weg, der die Anwendbarkeit und die Ausführbarkeit des Urchristentums dargetan hatte.

Nach ihrer eignen Heilung von einem vermeintlich tödlichen Unfall erprobte sie dieses geistige Heilverfahren wiederholt auf die praktischsten Arten und nannte ihre Entdeckung, nachdem sie deren Heilkraft bewiesen hatte, Christliche Wissenschaft. Auf allen Seiten von Schwierigkeiten bedrängt, die viel größer waren als diejenigen, mit denen Kolumbus zu ringen hatte, steuerte sie erfolgreich durch die gefahrdrohenden Wasser sterblichen Denkens, und es gelang ihr, der Menschheit eine neue Welt des Geistes aufzutun. So wies sie eine Richtung, in der jeder Wahrheitsucher „nach dem vorgesteckten Ziel—nach dem Kleinod, welches vorhält die himmlische Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu—jagen" kann.

Viele Menschen in der ganzen Welt beweisen heute die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft und finden, daß die Bibel, wie Mrs. Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 24) schreibt, die „Karte des Lebens" ist, „auf der die Bojen und die heilenden Ströme der Wahrheit verzeichnet sind". Beharrliche tägliche Anwendung der in der Bibel enthaltenen und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erläuterten Wahrheit verbürgt stetigen geistigen Fortschritt. Ein solcher Fortschritt ist unvermeidlich von Kundwerdungen einer höheren Denk- und Lebensweise begleitet, die in größerer Harmonie, in Geborgenheit und Gesundheit in Erscheinung tritt.

Christus Jesus ermahnte seine Nachfolger, nicht nach materiellem, sondern nach geistigem Gewinn zu trachten. Er sagte (Luk. 12, 30. 31): „Nach solchem allem trachten die Heiden in der Welt; aber euer Vater weiß wohl, daß ihr des bedürfet. Doch trachtet nach dem Reich Gottes, so wird euch das alles zufallen". Der Wegweiser gab klar zu verstehen, daß die gegenwärtigen Bedürfnisse dessen, der sich an Gott wendet, befriedigt werden. Ja, er bewies in seinem eigenen Leben, daß für seine täglichen Bedürfnisse ohne mühsame Arbeit gesorgt war, weil er sich vertrauensvoll an Gott wandte, der alles wirklich Bestehende schafft und erhält.

Schulkenntnisse und menschliche Voraussetzungen vollbringen wenig im Vorzeichnen eines Weges zu „der himmlischen Berufung Gottes in Christo Jesu". Sie bieten bestenfalls nur eine vorübergehende Hilfe und führen gar oft zu Verwirrung und Entzweiung. Der Seefahrer läßt sich durch den Kompaß und den vorgezeichneten Weg zu seinem Ziel führen. Es würde ihm nicht einfallen, sein Schiff oder die Ladung durch prahlerischen Verlaß auf unerprobte Theorien zu gefährden, wenn er ein erprobtes und erfolgreiches Verfahren und einen schiffbaren Weg kennt.

Ebenso verwirft der Christliche Wissenschafter menschliche Philosophien und das Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne und weigert sich, sie anzunehmen. In aufrichtiger Demut macht er sich die dem geistigen Sinn verständlichen erprobten Wahrheiten zu eigen. Mrs. Eddys Worte auf Seite 356 in "Miscellaneous Writings" betonen die Wichtigkeit der Demut für ein vorbildliches christliches Leben. Sie schreibt: „Demut ist Linse und Prisma für das Verständnis des Gemüts-Heilens. Sie ist für das Verständnis unseres Lehrbuchs und für persönliches Wachstum unerläßlich. Sie weist den Weg ihres göttlichen Prinzips und der Regel der Ausübung".

Die Menschen werden in dem Maße von Gott, dem Gemüt, regiert, wie sie in ihrem täglichen Leben bewußt das Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe widerspiegeln. Wenn sich das Denken über den scheinbaren Augenschein von Mißklang, Krankheit, Leid und Tod zu der geistigen Höhe erhebt, wo Gott als der Vater-Mutter des wirklichen oder geistigen Menschen erkannt wird, werden die Menschen nicht mehr fürchten, was Mrs. Eddy „die Strömungen der Materie oder des sterblichen Gemüts" nennt (Unity of Good, S. 11). Die Erkenntnis des Wesens Gottes und des Menschen in Seinem Ebenbild ermöglicht die Bekundung jener guten Eigenschaften, die Seinen Ideen durch Widerspiegelung gehören. Anderseits schließt eine solche Erkenntnis die Bekundung irriger Züge und Kennzeichen aus, deren Grundlagen zerstört werden, wenn die Nichtsheit des sterblichen Gemüts offenbar wird. Die Christliche Wissenschaft weist den Weg, wodurch jedermann befähigt wird, die Bibel als „die Karte des Lebens" vertrauensvoll anzunehmen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Rain

IT RAINS! The sun worked to this end for days.
With insistent fingers of its heat
Lifted from marshland, where the rushes bend
And the white-feathered heron calls, small vapors;
Reached to the waves where salmon sweep;
Reached to the willow-guarded runs of rivers.
The sun stored innumerable fragments of water
In fragile goblets
Which, shattered before onset of cold,
Shattered before onslaught of wind,
Let their liquid stores fall in a tumult
Back to the marsh and seas,
Down to the willow-guarded river.
It rains!

MERAB EBERLE

"The chart of life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT school child has not thrilled to the tale of Columbus' discovery of the New World! That historians differ as to whether or not the Genoese sailor was the first European to discover the western hemisphere matters little to the adventurous spirit of youth. To them, the discovery of land after the long voyage westward sometimes assumes the proportions of an anticlimax, in view of the difficulties which confronted the Italian mariner during the voyage. All will agree that his perseverance in the face of adversity was admirable, and that his advanced thinking in matters of navigation undoubtedly did much to destroy certain prevalent fallacies of his day.

In 1866 a far greater discovery, in point of benefit to all mankind, was made by Mary Baker Eddy. This discovery is today destroying the illusion that man and the universe are material, and is revealing to humanity the truth about God and His creation. Possessed with great spiritual insight and unsatisfied with the conflicting theological instruction she had received, Mrs. Eddy determined to find the direct route to Christian living—a route which had proved the practicality and feasibility of primitive Christianity.

After her own healing of what was thought might prove to be a fatal accident, she repeatedly submitted this spiritual method of healing to the most practical tests, and, having proved its efficacy, she named her discovery Christian Science. Beset on every side by difficulties far greater than those which faced Columbus, she successfully navigated the perilous waters of mortal thinking and succeeded in opening up a new world of Spirit for mankind. She thus charted a course whereby every seeker for the truth may "press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

Many persons throughout the world today are demonstrating the teaching of Christian Science and are finding the Bible to be, in Mrs. Eddy's words in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 24), "the chart of life, where the buoys and healing currents of Truth are pointed out." The consistent daily application of the truth contained in the Bible, elucidated by Christian Science, ensures steady spiritual progress. Such progress is inevitably attended by manifestations of a higher standard of thinking and living, evidenced in greater harmony, security, and health.

Christ Jesus admonished his followers to seek after spiritual rather than material gain. He said (Luke 12:30, 31): "For all these things do the nations of the world seek after: and your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things. But rather seek ye the kingdom of God; and all these things shall be added unto you." The Way-shower gave clear indication that the present needs of him who turns to God will be met. Indeed, he proved in his own life that his daily needs were provided without laborious toil, because he turned trustingly to God, who creates and maintains all that really exists.

Academic knowledge and human hypotheses accomplish little in charting a course toward "the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." At best they offer but temporary help, and more often than not they bring about confusion and dissension. The mariner depends upon the compass and the charted course to guide him toward his goal. He would not think of endangering his ship or cargo by vainglorious dependence upon unproven theories when a tried and successful method and a navigable course were known to him.

Likewise, the Christian Scientist casts aside and refuses to accept man-made philosophies and the testimony of the physical senses. In sincere humility he adopts the proven truths of divine Science, which are comprehensible to spiritual sense. Mrs. Eddy's words on page 356 of "Miscellaneous Writings" emphasize the importance of humility in following the design of Christlike living. She writes, "Humility is lens and prism to the understanding of Mind-healing; it must be had to understand our textbook; it is indispensable to personal growth, and points out the chart of its divine Principle and rule of practice."

Men are governed by God, Mind, in proportion as they consciously reflect Life, Truth, and Love in their daily lives. When thought is lifted above the seeming evidence of discord, disease, sorrow, and death to the spiritual heights where God is recognized as the Father-Mother of the real or spiritual man, men will no longer fear what Mrs. Eddy calls "the currents of matter, or mortal mind" (Unity of Good, p. 11). The knowledge of the nature of God, and of man in His image, makes possible the manifestation of those good qualities which belong to His ideas, by reflection. Conversely, such knowledge precludes the manifestation of erroneous traits and characteristics whose foundations are destroyed as the nothingness of mortal mind is revealed. Christian Science opens the way whereby each one is enabled confidently to accept the Bible as "the chart of life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1937

Governors Demand Trunk Line Release Grip on N. E. Roads

Rail Competition Vital to Port of Boston, I. C. C. Is Told

Ask Pennsylvania To Trustee Stock

Plaintiffs Cite Control of Boston & Maine and New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—The New Haven and Boston & Maine Railroads must operate independently and competitively if they are adequately to serve the port of Boston, "the development of which is one of our most important problems," Francis J. O'Donnell, Massachusetts member of the New England Governors' Railroad Advisory Committee, told the Interstate Commerce Commission here yesterday. He spoke as representative of Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts.

Mr. O'Donnell, with Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine and a representative of Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, also asked that in the New Haven road reorganization, the Pennsylvania Railroad place in the hands of public trustees its direct and indirect ownership in the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads. Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie, presiding, suggested the commission lacks the authority to compel such action.

Development Program

Stressing the "overseas trade" of New England ports, and particularly of the port of Boston, Mr. O'Donnell declared that if these ports are to grow or even to survive as competitive gateways there must be available "the best railroad transportation." "I am strongly of the opinion that the New Haven can do a great deal more for the port of Boston, and as soon as the reorganization has become effective I am anticipating a determination by the New Haven management, if independent, to prepare and carry out a program with the development of the port of Boston as its objective," he predicted.

Urging an independent Boston & Maine road, Mr. O'Donnell said, "The New Haven has the handicap from the point of view of building up New England water-borne commerce of having one foot in the port of New York and the other in the port of Boston.

"The Boston & Maine serves New England ports only and because of that fact should be subject to no shadow of control by a road whose port allegiance must be divided as between New England and a principal competing center."

Control of either the Boston & Maine or New Haven by any trunk line system, he said, cannot be expected to bring more traffic to the port of Boston, "for the quite apparent reason that the trunk lines must give first and unceasing consideration to those ports already directly served by them and where their huge investments in waterfront terminal developments must be protected."

Others Testify

Three other witnesses, W. W. McCoubrey, traffic manager of the port of Boston; Hugo Oberg, rate expert for the port, and Dwight S. Brigham, former assistant general manager of the Boston & Maine and now a director of the Wiggin Terminals Inc. of Boston, testified regarding the importance of the port of Boston, its future needs and possibilities and the desirability of having the New Haven and Boston & Maine entirely independent of each other. The New England Governors, or their representatives who appeared, pointed out that both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennroad Corporation own New Haven stock, and that both the Pennroad and the New Haven own Boston & Maine stock, the ownership, it was claimed, amounting in each instance to virtual control. The Pennsylvania road has offered to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

By a Staff Photographer

Lewis O. Barrows
Governor of Maine

Hurley Demands Budget Cutting By State Staffs

Sharply curtailed budget expenses for 1938 were demanded of state department heads today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a message sent to the officials through Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

The Governor's demands were made known today as the chief executive faced the prospect of saddling upon the taxpayers the largest budget in the history of Massachusetts unless drastic economies are obtained.

Last year the Governor's budget of more than $72,000,000 was only $88,188 less than the record-breaking 1936 budget of former Gov. James M. Curley.

Scrutiny of Every Item

Calling attention to the state law requiring department heads to submit their budget estimate to Carl A. Raymond, a budget commissioner, on or before Dec. 1, the Governor stated:

"I now request these executives to scrutinize every item of their forthcoming budget with a view toward curtailing expenditures and thus alleviating the tax burden on our citizens. It is my intention to hold department heads strictly accountable for reductions consistent with the efficiency with their respective departments.

"It is my hope that estimates may be pared in order that the increased financial loans on our old age pension division may be absorbed at a minimum cost to the taxpayer. We must face the fact that the passage by Congress of the Social Security Act will necessitate a large increase this year in our budget requirement. The department heads must recognize our plain duty to care for the aged and infirm, and so reduce their estimates as to permit our taxpayers to carry this additional burden."

Pensions for Judges

As the Governor's statement was issued, financial authorities throughout the State House predicted a budget of record size for 1938, despite the Governor's demands.

Not the least of a financial problem facing the Governor in 1938 is the sum necessary to finance the pension for judges who retired this year under the new three-fourths salary pension law applicable to judges retiring after reaching the age of 70 years.

The cost is estimated at $150,000 annually. It is also possible that the State will be liable for a payment on the new Suffolk County Court House this year.

Counterfeit Bills Case Continued

Four men and a girl pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to possession and passing of counterfeit money. Judge Hugh D. McLellan continued the case for disposition. In default of bail, Judge McLellan sent the men to the East Cambridge jail and the girl to the Home of the Good Shepherd. They were Mary Barilone, Rizzio D'Ortano, Robert V. Filadoro and Ralph Williams, all of Revere, and Anthony Scuteri of Malden.

Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier said the defendants were members of a New York and New England group which has distributed thousands of dollars worth of counterfeit money in this area. Their method, he explained, was to have the girl enter small stores in Lynn, Chelsea and Revere, making purchases with counterfeit $1 bills and giving the change she received to the men.

U. S. Lines Ship Arrives in Port

Opening the fall and winter schedule of fortnightly sailings between Boston, Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast without passengers, the United States Lines steamer American Importer reached Boston this morning from those ports, with a cargo including quantities of holiday goods.

Ships of this line sailing between Boston and London every two weeks will continue to take passengers as well as freight.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy late this afternoon and tonight; rain late tonight or Wednesday, probably turning to snow and colder late Wednesday afternoon or night; moderate northwest winds, shifting to north and northeast Wednesday and increasing.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday, changing to snow and colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with light rain tonight and Wednesday, changing to snow and somewhat colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds becoming northeast and increasing Wednesday and overcast weather with rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	41	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	66	60
Chicago	32	30	New York	40	38
Denver	34	22	Norfolk	60	40
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	44	44
Jacksonville	80	48	St. Louis	32	33
Los Angeles	84	84	San Francisco	58	56
Miami	82	60	Washington	42	42

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., November 14.
B—Minimum, November 15.

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 9:31 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Wednesday, 9:59 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:33.

Tobin Opposes WPA Handling Of Relief Fund

Finds Aid Needed at Least Two Years but Demands Changed Dispensation

Other Mayors Agree

By Roland J. Sawyer, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — Like other cities in the nation, Boston must have continued federal financial help for unemployment relief, but like many other mayors attending the National Conference of Mayors here, Mayor-Elect Maurice J. Tobin is opposed to its dispensation under the present policy of the WPA.

This was Mr. Tobin's decision on the relief problem today as he joined with Mayors from all parts of the United States for a conference with President Roosevelt at noon to be followed by a formal address by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator.

Mayor-Elect Tobin indicated that, in his opinion, Boston must have as much financial assistance for relief for, at the least, two more years, as has been dispensed by the WPA. He feels, however, that Boston should have more control in spending federal funds, and he is convinced that such local control is better than the present national policy of having federal relief distributed at one man's discretion.

Mr. Tobin is certainly not alone in this attitude. Mayors from the South and West agreed with others from New England in opposition to the present WPA set up. But whether this national conference will go on record by resolution in such strong opposition is now uncertain, talks with various mayors indicated.

Says Boston's Need Vital

Boston, more than most cities, needs federal assistance for relief in the next two years, being unable to support out of taxes even its own welfare burden, Mayor-Elect Tobin emphasized. Consequently, he wants assurance—above everything else—of a substantial WPA allotment for Boston next year. This gained, he would then like to see a change in the Administration's policy so that all sections of the nation will receive "a more fair" distribution of funds and finally a reduced centralization of administration.

Conceding that there are many convincing arguments against his suggestions, nevertheless Mayor-Elect Tobin defined his own position on the issues as described.

He is not yet prepared to go as far along these lines as Patrick J. Moynihan, executive director of Boston's welfare department, who asserts that if all relief in Boston—WPA and dependent aid combined—could be lumped under one administrator, he could save 25 per cent on present local WPA allotments. But Mayor-Elect Tobin will study Mr. Moynihan's proposals carefully between now and inauguration day.

These views on relief were not adopted here in Washington over night by Boston's Mayor-Elect. But he indicated today that he felt his position was strengthened after talking with many mayors, among them Mayor LaGuardia of New York. Details of his conversation with Mayor LaGuardia could not be learned, but Mayor-Elect Tobin did reveal that the New York Mayor is in accordance with some of his convictions.

Lodge Calls on Tobin

Mayor-elect Tobin found another in Washington last night who agreed on his suggestions to alter the WPA setup—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Curley Asserts He Never Got a Cent of the $85,000

In Boston Today

Former Mayor Takes the Stand

BULLETIN

Dr. Joseph A. Santosuosso, called to the stand during the afternoon session, testified that Frederick H. Graves, intermediary in the General Equipment Corporation settlement, was brought to his office by Charles McGlue, campaign manager of the Curley-for-Governor contest.

Former Governor James M. Curley today denied on the witness stand that he had benefited from the $85,000 settlement of the General Equipment Corporation suit against the city of Boston while he was serving his third term as mayor.

Former Governor Curley, in a poised and amiable mood, further denied that he had ever met, seen or talked with Frederick H. Graves, an attorney for insurance brokers handling the suit and settlement, who charged in a deposition that he had met Mr. Curley in Washington and that when a settlement of the suit was discussed, the then Mayor inquired what there was in it for him.

The former Mayor took the stand in his own defense in the city's $50,000 equity suit to recover that amount from Mr. Curley and from Dr. Joseph A. Santosuosso, a sum which the city contends was wrongfully withheld from a water damage award to the General Equipment Corporation. Dr. Santosuosso was counsel for the corporation at the time.

At the conclusion of examination of the former Mayor, counsel for Dr. Santosuosso, Frank L. Simpson, called to the stand Louis Whitcomb, a Newton carpenter. Through him he attempted to show that Mr. Graves expected to receive from the settlement of a case pending in a Boston court $40,000 or $50,000.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick excluded this evidence.

In making this decision, Judge Fosdick stated there was no evidence in the case as yet warranting a finding that the former Mayor had received any money.

Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, conducted the following examination:

Q. Were you approached at any time on the settlement of the General Equipment Corporation claims? A. Yes, many times.

Q. By whom? A. Charles McGlue.

Mr. Curley here stated, "I could see no justification for settlement and thought the case should go to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Bay State Lauded For Labor Laws

A certificate "for outstanding progress in enactment of labor legislation" was awarded to the State of Massachusetts today by the United States Department of Labor.

The certificate was handed to Gov. Charles F. Hurley by James T. Moriarty, commissioner of labor, who received it from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor at Washington, D. C.

It was granted to Massachusetts at the fourth annual conference on labor legislation at Washington Oct. 25-27 at which Mr. Moriarty was a Massachusetts delegate. The conference was sponsored by the Federal Department of Labor.

Nine other states were awarded similar certificates. In one corner of the Massachusetts award was a brown ribbon constituting a "special award for legislation to supervise industrial homework."

Page Small Boy; Snow Forecast

Small boys and winter sports enthusiasts who have been scanning the skies for signs of snow may get their wish tomorrow afternoon or evening.

The weather bureau's forecast is for "Cloudy late this afternoon and tonight; rain late tonight or Wednesday, probably turning to snow, and colder later Wednesday afternoon or night."

The lowest temperature last night was 41 degrees.

Tons of Chalk Land in Boston

Four thousand tons of chalk—destined for paint manufacturers, not blackboards in schools—arrived from London this morning on the German steamer Thetis which docked in East Boston. It is the third shipload to reach Boston this year.

The chalk, hacked out of a great cliff at West Thurrock in Essex county, England, is being unloaded by hand with buckets lowered into the hold. It will take a week to discharge the entire cargo.

Polymet Cases Are Postponed

U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford announced today that disposal of the cases against William L. Jarvis, Samuel Gaines and three other men, whose petition for a writ of certiorari was denied by the U. S. Supreme Court recently, would be postponed until the first of the year, owing to the indisposition of Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

The five men were convicted of mail fraud and violation of the Securities and Exchange Act in connection with the sale of stock in the Polymet Manufacturing Company.

Primaries Held In Five Cities

Five Massachusetts communities held primary voting today, three selecting mayoralty candidates and all five choosing candidates for minor municipal offices. Voters will go to the polls in Brockton, Taunton, Newburyport, Haverhill and Quincy.

Three of the Mayors, including Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis of Newburyport are seeking re-election. In Haverhill and Quincy, respectively, candidates are being selected for aldermen and ward councilors, and for the school committee in each city.

Postmen Leave Cards to Start Jobless Count

Replies to Be Returned to U. S. by Way of Mail Boxes

Confidential

The first attempt to secure an accurate count of the nation's jobless began this morning when postmen all over the United States, Alaska and Hawaii began delivery of unemployment registration cards to every home on their route.

Addressed to all persons out of work who want work, as well as those working part-time who want more work, the cards are intended to furnish the government with information which will "aid in the formulation of a program for re-employment, social security and unemployment relief."

Throughout the 25 cities and towns in the Boston postal district, more than 1900 letter carriers began distribution of 1,500,000 cards to homes, camps, hotels, lodging houses, trailers and mansions. In the metropolitan area alone, carriers toted sacks full of 700,000 cards, which must be delivered in addition to regular mail.

The avalanche of cards, which President Roosevelt asks be filled out honestly and accurately so that they can be used "for the benefit of all who need and want work and who do not now have it," must be back in local post offices by midnight, Saturday.

In Boston, 300 substitute clerks, who this year are enjoying work before the Christmas rush, have been assigned to the task of sorting, checking and tabulating replies. Their reports, with the cards, must be ready for shipment to Washington by Nov. 27.

In the capital, returns from the nation's 31,000,000 families will be checked by workers under Census Administrator John D. Biggers, who announced he hopes to make results public before the end of the year.

At the same time, Mr. Biggers said that in order to make every effort to insure a complete, accurate count, a double-check on returns from 1800 scattered mail routes will be made to determine percentage of inaccuracies.

In requesting the unemployed to unburden themselves and answer freely the 14 questions on the cards, Mr. Biggers assures registrants that all answers will be held confidential and that no names will be made public in any way.

In order not to raise false hopes, however, he noted that registration on the cards was not registration for a job. While it is believed that questions on the cards are to a large extent self-explanatory, mailmen have been drilled during the past two weeks on all aspects of the questions, so that they may lend assistance to any registrant.

Veteran Clerk of House Has New Legislative Plan

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts may enjoy the potential benefits of biennial legislative sessions under plans being developed at the State House, even if the voters at the November, 1938, election vote "No" on the biennials referendum.

The planner is Frank E. Bridgman, clerk of the House of Representatives, who for 44 years has been assistant clerk and clerk of the House. During these two score and four years, Mr. Bridgman has witnessed repeated filing of legislative proposals duplicating petitions thrown out by the immediately preceding Legislature and a long line of other General Court sessions.

To halt this duplication Mr. Bridgman has devised a plan under which a legislative proposal thrown out by the first session of a two-year Legislature may not be resubmitted for the second session without, perhaps, an overwhelming vote in favor of resubmission, such as a "Yes" vote by four fifths of the legislative members.

One Long, One Short Session

The result would be one long session and one short session in every two-year legislature. Mr. Bridgman believes that when the Legislature meets annually both annual sessions should not last six months or longer as they do now. He contends duplicate legislation is largely responsible for the unnecessary length of the second annual session.

Thus, if the biennials proposal is defeated by the electorate, Mr. Bridgman is ready to place his rule changes before the 1939 Legislature.

Before that time, however, the biennial sessions issue will be fought pro and con from the political platform, with various members of the Legislature lined up against one another.

While a majority of the Legislature in 1936 and 1937 voted to submit the proposal to the people by referendum, it is believed that more than 50 per cent of the members actually oppose the establishment of biennials for one reason or another.

Many Feared Reprisals

It is certain that many legislators did not dare to vote against referring the issue to the people, in fear of possible election reprisals. Once, however, having favored a referendum on the subject, many now feel they can oppose the plan on the political platform.

The battle on this issue probably will be a major feature of the 1938 political campaign.

Those who favor biennials will point out prospective savings of $300,000 to $400,000 annually. They will argue that biennial sessions cause unnecessary duplication of proposals. Further, they will dwell on the fact that Massachusetts is one of only six states in the nation now not operating on a biennial ses-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 6)

C. I. O. Unions Move To Obtain Voice In Bay State Affairs

Labor Leaders to Meet in Boston to Name Executive Council

Hurley Censure Likely at Session

Group Seeking Power Lost Since Recent Split With A. F. of L. Unions

By John L. Blackman Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Committee for Industrial Organization will step into the political hustings of New England on Saturday.

Consolidating gains made in a brief 10 months of organizational activity in this section, unions representing nearly 125,000 Massachusetts workers will form the first State industrial union council in New England.

The chief purpose of the council will be to give mass production workers a voice in State affairs, and the convention, opening on Saturday, will move swiftly toward that end.

Censure of Governor

Censure of Gov. Charles F. Hurley for his failure to consult the C. I. O. in making appointments representing labor is expected to be one of the primary objects of the 400-odd delegates gathered in the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

Endorsement of labor's Non-Partisan League, John L. Lewis's political organization, as an agency for backing candidates for State offices, is likely to be urged by important C. I. O. leaders.

After setting up a permanent organization to match that of the State Federation of Labor, from which the C. I. O. unions were suspended last July, the convention will appoint a legislative agent and executive council and, according to all indications, name Michael F. Widman Jr., of Boston, its first president.

Mr. Widman is New England regional director of the C. I. O. and an international representative of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Lewis's own union. If elected president of the State council, he probably will retain his post as New England director as well.

200,000 Enrolled

Since January, when the C. I. O. came to New England, it has enrolled close to 200,000 workers, but has played no serious political role, leaving this activity to its older brethren, the various state federations of labor.

In the two years since the national C. I. O. was created within the ranks of A. F. of L. unions, it is claimed, almost 4,000,000 members have joined throughout the country. The C. I. O. has made its influence felt in the 1936 presidential election and in recent municipal elections in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Now that the C. I. O. unions have been ousted from the state federations in such places as Massachusetts and Connecticut, they no longer have any representation before the governors and legislatures of those areas.

The Massachusetts council in all likelihood will tilt its political lances first at Governor Hurley, whose record since taking office last January has aroused dissatisfaction among both C. I. O. and state federation leaders. Formal censure of the Governor was avoided at the federation's convention in Lowell, Mass., last August only by a last-minute change in wording of a resolution.

New Cause of Complaint

Since then, a new cause of complaint has arisen in labor circles regarding the Governor, which is expected to be brought out on the floor of the C. I. O. conclave Saturday or Sunday. This concerns Mr. Hurley's appointments of Massachusetts representatives to the annual conference on labor legislation held Oct. 25-27, in Washington, D. C., under direction of the United States Department of Labor.

For these appointments, labor leaders declare, the Governor consulted neither the C. I. O. nor the State federation. He failed at first even to rename Robert J. Watt, executive secretary of the State federation, who is well liked in C. I. O. as well as A. F. of L. circles and who has represented the State at these conferences for the last several years.

An indirect protest from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was necessary to force Mr. Hurley to remedy what labor circles considered a "slight" to Mr. Watt and to add his name to the list of delegates previously appointed.

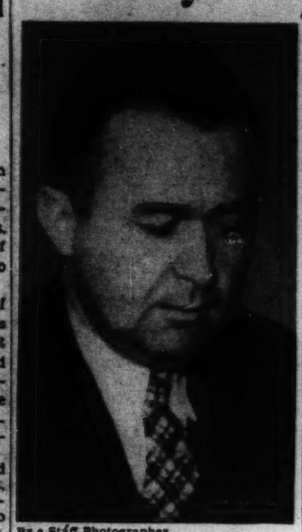
Invitation for Mr. Watt

The protest came in the form of a letter to Mr. Watt from Miss Perkins, stating the conference would not be complete without him and extending a personal invitation not only to attend but to address it. The appointment followed receipt of the letter.

In addition to Governor Hurley, another Democratic New England Governor is expected to come in for censure at the hands of C. I. O. unions within the next two weeks.

He is Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Chief of Executive of Connecticut, who aroused C. I. O. opposition last summer when he congratulated the Connecticut Federation of Labor immediately after it voted to oust C. I. O. members.

As a result of the ouster, the Connecticut C. I. O. is convening in Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 4-5 to form its own State council. A resolution criticizing Gov. Cross is being prepared for introduction at the convention.



By a Staff Photographer

Michael F. Widman Jr.
New England Regional Director of C. I. O.

Boston Imports Last Week Show Jump Over 1936

Port of Boston Business

Heavy imports of raw materials that were free of duty, and a large influx of holiday goods, combined to make imports for consumption at the Port of Boston last week larger than the corresponding period a year ago, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, announced today.

Several million pounds of news print paper, wood pulp, and cocoanut oil for the manufacture of soap came into Boston last week, he said. Figs stuffed with almonds from Italy for the holiday, sweetened biscuits and sweet chocolate from Holland, preserved egg plant from Greece, plum puddings from England, preserved orange and lemon peelings for mincemeat from Italy, and mineral water from France were among goods brought in for the holiday, Mr. Maynard said.

The totals for the nine months from January 1 to September 30 for the Massachusetts customs district were announced today, amounting to $182,801,001 compared with $109,829,960 for the same period a year ago, reported Mr. Maynard. These figures are the value of imports for consumption and they show that Boston continues to lead Philadelphia although Philadelphia led Boston last year. The imports of Philadelphia for consumption in the nine month period were valued at $155,732,940 compared with $121,705,705 last year. So this year Boston is second to New York, rated first during the last two years with Philadelphia running third in the totals.

Exports from the Massachusetts district showed a heavy gain, being valued at $21,128,791 for nine months, compared with $14,785,504 a year ago.

Sixty-two per cent of the quota up to Oct. 1 allowed cocoanut oil from the Philippine Islands to be free of duty for one year, Mr. Maynard said. Boston received 28,201,460 pounds of cocoanut oil from the islands free of duty. Under the Philippine Independence Act, duty must be paid if the quota exceeds 100 per cent. Any further shipment from the Philippines after the quota has been filled will not be free of duty.

Business of the port of Boston last week, reviewed statistically:

	Week end'g Nov. 13	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$3,019,574	$2,898,355
Imports for warehouse	392,831	294,580
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	298,790	623,597
Duties collected	379,837	645,923
Wool imports (pounds)	367,333	572,041
	Fiscal year July 1 to Nov. 13	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	14,402,547	12,591,446
Duties collected	$10,036,373	$11,646,704

'Not Guilty' Is Plea Of O'Hara on Charge Of Corrupt Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16—Walter E. O'Hara, president and managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, pleaded not guilty today in responding to charges that he had violated the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

He was arraigned in United States District Court under an indictment returned last week by a special (May) Grand Jury which charged the racing association had contributed "close to $100,000" to political committees and politicians in a single year.

Mr. O'Hara appeared before Judge John C. Mahoney, both for himself and for the association. He was released in $2000 bail.

No date for a trial was set, because the four others indicted with him by the federal jury have not yet appeared for arraignment. The other are: William A. Shawcross, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Thomas A. Kennelly, former chairman of the committee; Michael J. Regan, assistant treasurer of the racing association, and James E. Dooley, former vice-president.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton, in Cohannet School Auditorium, Taunton, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:20. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:20.

Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Straus. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

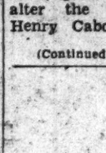
Movies

Hub—
Charles Boyer in "Mayerling," with Danielle Darrieux. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:35, 3:35, 5:40, 7:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hold 'em Navy," With Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle, John Howard and Benny Baker. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo, Jean Parker, James Ellison and others. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35.

State and Orpheum—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Orpheum: 11 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. State: 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:20. Also "The Game That Kills," with Charles Quigley and Rita Hayworth. Orpheum: 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. State: 1:10, 3:55, 6:35, 9:20.

Colonial—



"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Harry Baur in "The Golem." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also a Walt Disney "Mickey's Amateurs." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
Eddie Cantor in "All Baba Goes to Town." 11:17 a. m., 2:04, 4:51, 7:39, 10:25. Stage: Jane Froman, Stoopnagle and Bud, also Borrah Minevitch's Harmonica Rascals.

Coolidge Corner—
"Dead End," with Sylvia Sydney. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Love in a Bungalow," with Nan Grey, Kent Taylor and Jack Smart. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "March of Time." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25.

Boston—
"The Westland Case," featuring Preston Foster, Frank Jenks and Carol Hughes. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15. Stage show.

Uptown—
"Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Warner Baxter, Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce and Jane Darwell. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Music for Madame," featuring Nino Martini. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Life of Emile Zola," featuring Paul Muni. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. Modern: 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Alcatraz Island." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:15.

University—
"Broadway Melody of 1938," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. 2:40, 5:55, 9:20. Also "Annapolis Salute," with James Ellison and Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Tremont—
Clive Brooks and Ann Harding in "The Gallant Lady." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Also "Kid Galahad," with Edward G. Robinson and Bette Davis. 8:50, 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to California," "Four Smart Dogs," "The Inventor," "Silly Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Merry-Go-Round of 1938," featuring Bert Lahr, Billy House, Jimmy Savo, Mischa Auer and Joy Hodges. 10 a. m., 1:13, 4:18, 7:13, 10:25. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella, Paul Lukas and David Niven. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Exeter—
Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor in "Broadway Melody of 1938." 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Also "Roll Along Cowboy," with Smith Ballew and Cecilia Parker. 1:30, 4:50, 7:50.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Piano recital by Mikhail Sheyne. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Margaret Barney Slayman, mezzo-soprano. Arnold Hartmann, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

WPA Concerts—
Yiddish Orchestra under the direction of Charles Rosen. Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue, Boston. 7:45.
American Folk Singers, Thomas Johnson, conducting. Boston Seamen's Friend Society, 287 Hanover Street, Boston. 8.
Anthony Franchini conducting the Tango Ensemble; lecture. Moose Hall, 3 Bennington Street, East Boston. 8.

Other Events

Community Theater Society—
"The Home of the Free," by Elmer Rice; "The Country Slicker," by Howard Buerman, "In the Darkness," by Dan Totheroh, three short plays. Lampoon Building, 57 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge. 8:30. Given also Nov. 17 and 18.

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture on "Hogarth. The Humanitarian Movement," by Dr. Chauncey B. Tinker. Fogg Museum, Cambridge. 8.

Lowell Institute—
"The Theory of Organization," second in a series of lectures by Chester I. Barnard. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 7:30.

Retail Trade Board—
"Selling Through Advertising," lecture by Arthur Price. Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge. 7:45.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concerts—
Newton Orchestra under the direction of Herman Sulzen. Emerson School, Newton Upper Falls, High Street. 2:30.
Forum Trio. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarenson Street, Boston. 5.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
Parliamentary Law, Discussion Group. Blue Hill Recreation Center, 1258 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorcester. 1:30.

Children's Museum—
Senior Stamp Club and the Bird Club meetings. 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

Bach at the Germanic Museum

The Arts in Boston

With the third concert of the series he is devoting to the organ music of J. S. Bach, at the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, E. Power Biggs last night put behind him the first quarter of his formidable task. The solidly balanced program was firmly anchored at its beginning and end with two majestic Gothic structures—the Fantasia and Fugue in A minor, a shade too theatrically grandiose and flamboyant, and that in G minor, with its poignantly dramatic, nobly philosophic fantasia and its fugue so lacking in ponderousness, its magnificent progress lightened by its touches of whimsicality, in the best Gothic tradition.

Between were works of smaller, if not always less significant, proportions. There was a Concerto in G, in three movements—a fugal Allegro, an Adagio, and a final Allegro built upon a ground bass—which (with the possible exception of the third movement) one would hesitate to ascribe definitely to the great master, so unfamiliar is its ring. There was the fine, broadly conceived Fugue on a theme of Corelli's. There was an exquisite product of Bach's lighter moods—the Trio Sonata in E flat major (No. 1), of a crystalline transparency and of a melodic charm which Mr. Biggs's admirable performance and well-chosen registration exactly caught. If the C major Fantasy was another example of Bach at his buoyant best, at once healthy and unprosaic, the G major Prelude exhibited him with little to say but no less vigor in its saying. The G minor Prelude and Fugue, returning to larger architectural designs and weightier emotions, offered, in the prolonged descending chromatic modulation that disfigures its introductory movement, one of the most tedious examples in memory of the abuose of harmonic sequence.

A group of five of the best of the chorale preludes comprised "Christ lag in Todesbanden," "Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt," "Ein' feste Burg" and "Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier." Of these it is perhaps "Durch Adams Fall," with its rich somber harmonies and subdued registration, that lingers most persistently in the memory, with the magnificent prelude on "Liebster Jesu" not far in the background.

Mr. Biggs, whose taste and technique are in general worthy of the task he has set himself, does not, it seems to us, grasp the essence of the great G minor Fantasia—a great dramatic and philosophic monologue, as moody and as changing as the Shakespearean "To be or not to be." It should obviously be played with deliberation and above all with freedom. Mr. Biggs travels through it with a metronomic inflexibility combined with breathless haste that renders a great movement confused and meaningless. It is to be hoped that he will reconsider it.

There was, as usual, a large and intensely interested audience.

S. S.

Vandamm Studio

Dorothy French
In "You Can't Take It With You," at the Plymouth

Goodman-Walker

Drawings and water colors of the sixteenth to the nineteenth century are on view at the Goodman-Walker gallery, Boylston Street at Dartmouth.

These informal depictions, made often as preparatory sketches for engravings or paintings, prove to be engaging. Outstanding is an architectural drawing by that master of architectural themes, Piranesi. One gains some idea of the skill of the baroque artist who had amassed great knowledge in perspective and rendering of form, and who seemed to delight in intricacy. The drawing is more beautiful than the print, for it seems still to be under the spell of the hand which executed it.

There are portraits and landscapes from the French, Italian and English schools.

Bell and Fletcher

An exhibition of contemporary paintings is shown at the Bell and Fletcher studio, 77 Newbury Street. It is interesting to see the much-debated moderns in an interior decorator's studio and to find how these assertive and singular performers can be subordinated.

There are abstractions by Braque and Chirico, Picasso and Zadkine, there are Surrealist examples by Ernst, Miro, Tanguy; there are free-flowing portrayals of scenes by Dufy and Friesz. Looking at these small oils and aquarelles one recalls all the violent discussion they have aroused, how widely they have been interpreted. Already they have become established in the historic background of modern art, and even if one still fails to be convinced of their charms, one is no longer startled or roused to fury in encountering them. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages are "You Can't Take It With You," in its eleventh week at the Plymouth; "Room Service," in its seventh and last-but-one at the Copley; "Tovarich," in its second at the Shubert, and "Three Waltzes," which opened Saturday evening at the Opera House.

"Love of Women," new play by Aimée and Philip Stuart, will be presented at the Wilbur beginning Thursday evening. Heather Angel has the principal part and Leo G. Carroll, Valerie Taylor and Hugh Sinclair are in the cast.

The next item in view is the musical, "Between the Devil," which was originally set for Boston, switched to Philadelphia, where it was quickly taken off, and now, much revised is scheduled for the Shubert on Dec. 6. In the cast are Evelyn Laye, Jack Buchanan, Adele Dixon, Vilma Ebsen and Charles Walters.

Springfield Firm Gets Big Revolver Order

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—The largest order for revolvers since the World War has been received by Smith & Wesson, Inc., of this city from the government of a South American nation, Harold Wesson, president of the company, said yesterday.

Old Fall River Liners Get Passage to the Junk Heaps

Federal Court authorizes sale of four craft which once cost millions for the sum of $88,000 for the quartet—Efforts of Newport and Fall River to secure continuance of line prove unavailing.

The fiery hiss of the wrecker's acetylene torch instead of the thrilling swish of sharply cleaved Sound waters, will soon echo under the proud bows of the stately Fall River liners Commonwealth and Priscilla, as with their glimmering lights, high sides, white in the moonlight, and thundering paddle wheels, they join the gallant company of legendary vessels.

For 90 years young couples had leaned on Fall River Line taffrails, watching the twinkling lights along the shore of Long Island Sound—while Presidents and foreign potentates dined in the luxurious saloons or admired the spacious luxury of the staterooms. But on July 12 of this year the paddles churned for the last time, when labor trouble, added to highway competition, forced suspension of service.

Pride of the line were the 440-foot "floating palaces" Commonwealth and Priscilla, built in 1893 at Chester, Penna., at a cost of about $1,500,000 each, and adorned with valuable oil paintings and the most luxurious furnishings and equipment then available.

The Lot for $88,000

These two—with two other smaller vessels—are to be sold on a "bare boat" basis for $88,000 "for the lot" it was decided at a Federal Court hearing at New Haven, Conn., yesterday. They will go as scrap iron to a junk dealer, it was said. The name of the dealer was not disclosed when Judge Carroll C. Hinks after the hearing indicated that he expected to sign an order today authorizing trustees of the New Haven Railroad—owners of the line—to sell the ships at that figure.

An official of the railroad told the court that it will probably be possible to realize an additional $32,000 from the separate sale of equipment and furnishings.

Hoping against hope that some new operator for the line might be found, representatives of the cities of Fall River and Newport attended the hearing to protest once more against the sale of the vessels for scrap iron.

But no buyer could be found with courage enough to face the obstacles which brought about suspension of the service, and it seemed certain that never again will the whistle of the Fall River boat train wail through the Cape Cod woods on its way from Boston.

Vineyard-Nantucket Line

The abandonment of the Fall River service by the New England Steamship Company, New Haven Railroad subsidiary, followed the ending of the Providence Line service to New York several months before, and the earlier abandonment of the New London Line. The company now operates only the service between New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket—which cannot be affected by highway competition, though labor trouble did bring about temporary suspension last summer.

The only remaining daily sea services for passengers traveling between New England and New York are the Colonial Line between Providence and New York and the Eastern Steamships' Cape Cod Canal line—on which during the winter months the Acadia of the New York to Nova Scotia service and her sister ship the Saint John of the Boston to Saint John N. B. service, are running.

Re-christened the Arrow and Comet, the Colonial Line operates the old Belfast and Camden of the Eastern Steamships' Boston and Bangor service—discontinued low seasons ago.

Gathering glamour with the lengthening of romantic memory, the Fall River Liners now take their place in the gilded picture of American life in the late 19th and early 20th centuries—in company with the old Waldorf Astoria in New York, and the original Life magazine, which for nearly half a century reflected the gracious good humor and romantic liberalism of that era.

By a Staff Photographer

Steamship Providence of the Fall River Line

PWA Aide Resigns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—A. R. Clas, assistant administrator of the Public Works Administration, resigned yesterday as chief of the investigative division effective Nov. 30, to re-enter private business.

Veteran Clerk of House Has New Legislative Plan

(Continued From Page 9)

sion basis. Of the six, one state, Alabama, operates on a schedule of one legislative session every four years.

Considerable argument is expected to develop from the charge that business interests, harassed by the increased amount of labor legislation, favor biennial sessions to block quick passage of such proposals.

On this basis, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has already organized a special committee to fight biennial sessions. Undoubtedly the federation will be a leader in the opposition ranks.

Organized Labor's Stand

Organized labor contends it experiences sufficient difficulty now in obtaining approval of its proposals and that under the biennial system the process would be much more difficult.

There is also the argument that the ordinary man could no longer hold office as a member of the Legislature and that therefore the Legislature would be 'composed largely of men with fairly large private incomes.

It is argued that the ordinary man could not exist on a salary of $2000 for two years. The present salary is $2000 annually, which, the annual session proponents contend, enables a low-salaried man to serve in the Legislature.

Of course those favoring biennials will use the argument that opponents are thinking in terms of jobs rather than efficiency and welfare of the state in general.

The campaign on the issue probably will not start until the late summer or fall of 1938. In the meantime, proponents and opponents are gathering ammunition.

Edgar M. Mills

Hurley to Name Land Court Judge

Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who has gained the unofficial title of "judge-maker" since taking office in January, today prepared to fill another important judicial vacancy resulting from the retirement of Judge Joseph J. Corbett of the Land Court.

Judge Corbett retired yesterday under the new three-fourths salary pension act after 25 years' service on the Land Court bench. He started his judical career in 1905 when he was appointed associate justice in the Charlestown municipal court after several years' work in Boston politics. In April, 1914, Senator David I. Walsh, then Governor, appointed him to the Land Court.

The Land Court position pays $10,000 annually. Thus Judge Corbett's pension will be $7500 annually.

Among those being considered to succeed Judge Corbett are:

William T. A. Fitzgerald of Hull, veteran Register of Deeds of Suffolk County. He is a close personal friend of Governor Hurley.

Herman MacDonald of Beverly, who was secretary to former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. Essex County Republicans are clamoring for his appointment.

Leo M. Harlow, former State Commander of the American Legion and former law partner of Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Joseph Fine, Cambridge attorney whose practice has been almost exclusively devoted to land title cases.

Tobin Opposes WPA Handling Of Relief Fund

(Continued From Page 9)

Mass., who paid a surprise visit to the Tobin hotel suite.

Congratulating Mayor-elect Tobin on accomplishing a political feat as noteworthy as his own victory just a year before, Senator Lodge discussed with him the relief problem and was in accordance with him on most points. While Senator Lodge's opposition attitude was understandable, his concurring with Mr. Tobin on new policies to be followed was interesting to Boston observers who have followed the Senator's somewhat unorthodox career since he came to Washington.

Further, the meeting of the two men who drove James Michael Curley to private life after a prominent career thrice as Mayor of Boston and once as Governor of Massachusetts, attracted Washington's attention. The Republican Senator and Democratic Mayor-elect agreed "we have a lot in common." During his conversation Senator Lodge appeared somewhat pessimistic about the future of the Republican Party.

"Something is going to happen," he said. "I can't tell you what, but something. I feel that a new alignment of the opposition must come."

How this may come Senator Lodge was not prepared to say.

Tobin to Weigh His Steps

After the Senator left, Mayor-elect Tobin again turned to the subject of relief, speculating informally on ways in which Boston may reduce its welfare burden, irrespective of federal action

This was entirely an "off the record" discussion. It can be said, however, that at the present time the Mayor-elect is not ready to lead a civic drive to transfer recipients from relief rolls to pay rolls. It had been suggested by Mr. Moynihan that a program might be followed out in Boston to reduce the welfare burden similar to the plan used so successfully in Cincinnati, Ohio, now nationally known as "the Cincinnati plan."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:20	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 17

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Pacific Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember	Studio interview	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball school	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sport review	News: Little Show: soloists: orch.: sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers		Spotlight Revue	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News: commentator	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dinner concert
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	Lalo Romanelli's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	Billy Dooley's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	"Cafe Continental"	Dramatizations
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"Songs They Write"	Wordcaster
8:15 Claire Trevor; at.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	"Songs They Write"	Network soloist
8:30 Al Jolson; Marsha	Edgar A. Guest; "If I	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Music of Masters
8:45 Hayes; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Talk on Congress	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Census talk	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or	March Weber's Orchestra	terviews	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege: c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club	Eddie Cantor: Charles	Hockey: Bruins vs	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Montreal, third period	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15 Swing School	Choir Symphonette	Ross: soloists: orch.	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Talk: Boake Carter	Network speaker	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale": drama	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
10:45 Popular chorus	Orchestra: trio	News Service	tization	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecast: news	News: Roundelay	Employment talk	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Dad's End": organ
11:30 G. O'Brien's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ Recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Good Morning"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Interlude; fashions.	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"; news	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It"	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons: talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	"Songs of Old"
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Fashion in Rhythm"	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"The Road of Life": sketch	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"Organ Melodies"	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour: President	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	Roosevelt; Sec'y Wal-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	lace; orchestra	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00 News for women	Strollers Matinee	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Jack Shannon	Strollers Matinee	Commentator	Sport Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Waltz Favorites"	Piano duo; songs	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 the Air	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15 Ray Block's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
3:45 "Musical Sampler"	loist; quartet	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:00 Curtis recital	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:15 Curtis recital	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:30 Voters' program	National Congress of	Mary Marlin; sketch	High school drama	Sport reports
4:45 Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	soloists; orch.; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Popular variety	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner music
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Cavaliers: orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens: orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	"Sweet Music"
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell Sisters	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade; Wayne King	WLW Operetta: "Trial	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:45 anna Durbin; or.	Kidoodlers; quartet	and orchestra	by Jury"	"Success Story"
9:00 Jascha Heifetz;	Musical Art Quartet;	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	R. McGinnis, clarinet	Hall Tonight"; Pert-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:30 Industrial feature	NBC Minstrel Show	land; Players; quartet;	Herbert Hoover; San-	Billy Dooley's Orch.
9:45 Industrial feature	NBC Minstrel Show	orchestra	ford Bates, talks	Billy Dooley's Orch.
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade";	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Down Memory Lane
10:15 work drama	Joan Brooks, songs	guest soloist; quartet;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interlude"	soloists; orchestra	Melodies from the Skies:	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Progressives"	"Waltz Interlude"	Sport comment	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Unemployment Census"	lem": variety
11:30 R. Himber's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Kansas City Philhar-	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 R. Himber's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	monic Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	lem": variety

Amusements

BOSTON

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Thrilling flight from the onrushing vengeance of the law and the fury of the tropics . . . the greatest of all South Sea adventure dramas,
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Plus ANNABELLA—"Dinner at the Ritz."

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MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
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Where to Go

Parochial School Free Fare Vote Needs Signatures

With only three weeks left in which to obtain the 20,000 signatures necessary to place the question of state-supported transportation of parochial school children on the regular state ballot in 1938, the drive is about 50 per cent completed, according to Frank J. Batcheller, chairman of the National Committee of the American Minute Men, today.

Reaffirming the purpose of his organization to maintain the "complete separation of Church and State," Mr. Batcheller explained that the law passed in Massachusetts two years ago providing free transportation for parochial school children was "a complete violation of the American principle that separates Church from State." It leads, he said, toward further concessions and appropriations for sectarian purposes.

To get this question before the voters, 20,000 signatures of bona fide citizens must be obtained on or before the first Wednesday in December. This automatically would place the issue before the State Legislature for approval. In the event that the Legislature denies the petition, 5000 added signatures will put the question on the ballot over the heads of legislators.

At the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Batcheller's organization introduced a bill asking for repeal of the transportation statute, which was defeated. Mr. Batcheller anticipates further rebuffs from the Legislature, which is unchanged since the last hearing.

The "Minute Men" is a national organization founded more than 20 years ago to fight against legislative trends to appropriate the taxpayers' money for sectarian purposes. Its membership is estimated at 6,000,000. Local headquarters are at 31 Willow Street, West Somerville.

New Haven

(Continued from Page 9)

place its New Haven stock in the hands of public trustees, and the New England witnesses asked that similar action be taken by the holders of the other stock mentioned.

Commissioner Mahaffie, taking as an extreme case the Pennroad holding of Boston & Maine stock, asked if the New Englanders were willing to make the trusteeing of this stock a prerequisite to I. C. C. approval of New Haven reorganization. Governor Barrows said he was "inclined" to reply in the affirmative, and Ernest Gibson Jr., attorney of Brattleboro, Vt., representing Governor Aiken, said this is the present attitude of the New England Governors' Railroad Advisory Committee.

Mr. Mahaffie indicated a belief the I. C. C. lacks the power to compel such action by the Pennroad and asked: "Would you prefer to have the reorganization fail if such action is not taken?" adding that, "I suppose you have considered the financial sacrifices to security holders in delaying reorganization."

To a proposal from Mr. O'Donnell that the I. C. C. prevent future sales of New Haven stock to any railroad or holding company without I. C. C. approval, the commissioner asked: "What power have we to prevent such future sales?"

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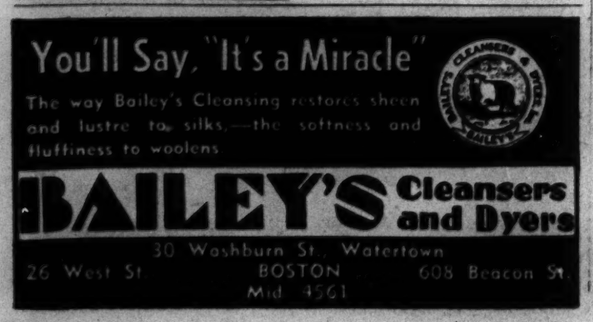
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Serious Music Treats Await the Radio Listener

Behind the Microphone

Music listeners will find a feast of major works coupled with some major appearances of soloists and musical units scheduled during the following week and week-end. Outstanding among these are:

Wednesday

Serious music

Jascha Heifetz, violinist—to perform Andante and Allegro from Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," with Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Musical Art Quartet and Robert McGinnis, first clarinetist of the Philadelphia Orchestra — Mozart Quintet for Clarinet and Strings in the Whittall Stradivarius series from the Library of Congress, NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

A first performance in the United States, a Mozart Cassation to be played by the Blaisdell Woodwind Ensemble in the NBC Music Guild period, NBC to WNAC, 2 p. m.

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor, NBC to WBZ, 3:15 p. m.

"Transportation"—theme of "Musical Essays" period, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Friday

Debussy's only string quartet—to be performed by Kreiner String Quartet in "Concert Hall" period, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor, NBC to WBZ, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Brahms's Quartet, Op. 26, in E Major, and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 5, No. 2, in G Minor—by artist students of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, CBS to WEEI, 11 a. m.

Coolidge String Quartet and Georges Barrere, flutist—Boccherini's Flute Quintet, from manuscript discovered in Library of Congress; also Schubert's Quartet in G Minor, by Coolidge group, in Library of Congress musicale, CBS to WEEI, 5:45 p. m.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Mutual to WAAB, 9:15 p. m.

NBC Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor—Handel's Concerto Grosso in D Minor; andante and scherzo from Sibelius's Symphony No. 1; Charles T. Griffes's "Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan"; Prelude to "Lohengrin"; and Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloe" Suite, 10 to 11:30 p. m.

Sunday

Major Bowes Capital Theater Family—celebrates fifteenth anniversary, CBS to WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Radio City Symphony Orchestra—performs Sibelius's Suite for Strings and Tympani, NBC to WBZ, 12:30 p. m. Also Bach's "St. Ann's Prelude and Fugue in E Flat" and Concerto for three Pianos. Kreisler's "Praeludium and Allegro," with Mischa Violin, concert master, and songs by Edwina Eustis, contralto.

American debut of Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, with New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor—to perform Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1 in B Flat Minor. All-Russian program by orchestra CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Charles Kullman, tenor—guest soloist with Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m. Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy.

Clifford Menz, tenor—to be heard in "Rising Musical Stars" series, NBC to WNAC, 10 p. m.

Monday

Rochester Civic Orchestra—to perform Symphony in E minor of Paul White, assistant conductor. NBC to WBZ, 3 p. m.

Puccini's "La Boheme"—to be performed in an abbreviated version by the Philadelphia Orchestra; Suzanne Fisher, Lucy Monroe and Armand Tokaytyan, soloists; Alexander Smallens, conductor, NBC to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Chicago Civic Opera Company—to be heard in portion of Bellini's "Norma." NBC to WBZ, 11 p. m.

Drama

A genuine "event" in radio drama occurs this week with the scheduled appearance of Maude Adams, noted actress, as director for the Stephens College production of Edmond Rostand's "Chanticleer" from Columbia, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 20, at 9 p. m., NBC to WNAC.

The Cavalcade of America on Nov. 17 will dramatize the work of the "Seeing Eye," the institution in New Jersey which trains German shepherd dogs as helpers to the blind, Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m., CBS to WEEI.

Jane Cowl will do scenes from Maxwell Anderson's "Elizabeth the Queen" in the Kate Smith Hour, Thursday, Nov. 18, at 8 p. m.

On Sunday, Nov. 21, Constance Bennett and Cary Grant will present a Wodehouse comedy in the "Silver Theater" period, CBS to WEEI, 5 p. m.; "Georgia Transport," a verse play of modern aviation, will be the production of the Columbia Workshop, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.; "Brave New World," the Government-sponsored Latin-American dramatic series, will give highlights of a renowned labor in Mexico, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Comedy

Comedy programs for the week are notable chiefly for the return of Fred Allen to "Town Hall Tonight," on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 9 p. m.

Eddie Cantor is scheduled for a guest appearance with Charles Butterworth on the Mardi Gras period tonight at 9:30 p. m., NBC to WBZ.

Screen Stars

Scheduled appearance this week, beyond the usual radio programs featuring screen stars, are appearances of Edward Everett Horton with Al Jolson, CBS to WEEI, tonight at 8:30 p. m.; also Bobby Breen, juvenile star, will be "guest" on the Hollywood Showcase period, CBS to WEEI, Nov. 21, at 10 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

New Haven Rail Cuts Protested

It is impossible to travel by rail from Norfolk, Mass., to Boston and back—a total distance of 46 miles—in one day, according to Herbert S. Kunde of the Norfolk Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Kunde made the assertion before the State Department of Public Utilities hearing today at which protests were made against the curtailment of passenger service to Franklin, Walpole, Norfolk and Norwood by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

Charles V. Britton, chairman of the transportation committee of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce expressed the opinion that the New Haven road is now in the hands of "amateurs." Mr. Britton pointed out that the company has abandoned and even sold some of its stations without regard for the Department of Public Utilities and in violation of state laws.

More than 50 persons crowded the small hearing room at the D. P. U. building on Nashua Street to protest the schedule which was put into effect on Sept. 27. Three trains going each way daily were dropped from the Boston to Franklin service, it was stated.

During the hearing, members of the commission asked A. W. Blackman, counsel for the New Haven, to present actual totals of passenger traffic carried by his company at the present time. Replying to an observation by Leo H. Leary, a member of the commission, that revenues have increased, Mr. Blackman protested that other modes of transportation such as trucks have taken away railroad traffic and thus necessitated curtailment.

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Curley Quizzed In City's General Equipment Suit

(Continued From Page 9)

trial, and it would have unless corporation counsel advised me otherwise."

Q. Do you know Frederick H. Graves? A. I do not.

Q. Did you see him at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington? A. I don't know him.

Q. Did Graves ever come with Mr. McGlue in your office in Boston. A. No, sir.

Q. Did anyone purporting to be Frederick H. Graves talk with you in Washington at the Mayflower Hotel? A. No sir.

Q. At ahy time. A. No, sir.

Q. Did anyone speak to you at the Mayflower Hotel to ask why you didn't settle the General Equipment Corporation suit? A. No.

Q. No one spoke to you on that subject in Washington? A. No.

Q. Did you have any conversation with anyone in which you asked, 'What's in it for me?' " A. No one.

Q. Would you know Graves if he walked into the court room. A. I would not.

Mr. Curley testified that he had several conferences with Attorney Silverman on the subject of the General Equipment Corporation suit against the city and that the corporation counsel recommended in the interest of the city to settle the case at a saving of $50,000.

Q. What did you say? A. I said, 'I accept your judgment.'

Q. Did you receive any of the money? A. No.

Samuel A. Silverman, corporation counsel during the last term of Mr. Curley as mayor, testified in cross-examination that it was he who proposed the settlement figure of $85,000. It is this award which the city is now contesting, alleging that the defendants wrongfully retained $50,000 of the award to the General Equipment Corporation.

Attorney Silverman, continuing as a defense witness, repeated his testimony of yesterday that he advised the mayor to settle the case because it was his judgment that the city would save $50,000 and the litigation. He said he advised the mayor that a Superior Court finding, setting aside a $129,000 jury award to the corporation, was not decisive.

"Who proposed the settlement?" demanded Mr. McClennen.

"Well, I finally said to Dr. Santosuosso that I would pay $85,000 if he would accept it."

The witness described the exchange of bids, his offers running as low as $50,000 and $60,000. These were rejected by Dr. Santosuosso.

"At that time you were on cordial terms with the Mayor," suggested the examiner.

"I was."

"You are not now?"

"I am not," replied the witness decisively.

(Mr. Curley sat within six feet of the witness while this cross-examination was taking place.)

Asked when he began to be unfriendly with the mayor, the witness placed the time at "about a year ago, before the present suit."

Noise Potpourri: 15 Varieties Blended for 'The Hurricane'

It was a weird "orchestra" which Fred Albin, sound research engineer, "conducted" to simulate the noises of a storm-swept South Sea Island in "The Hurricane," which makes its New England debut at the Colonial Theater this evening. There were no musicians in Mr. Albin's orchestra, no woodwinds, strings or horns. Technicians and motors did the playing and the instruments were strange forms composed of wood, steel and reeds in various sizes and shapes.

Several months ago, Mr. Albin was handed a script of "The Hurricane," told he could have any equipment and assistance he needed, and ordered to go to work. Thereupon the sound engineer began an exhaustive study of hurricanes, reading extensively on the subject and talking to every persons he could find who had been through one. The information he gleaned, according to publicity sources, was formidable but not very helpful.

Worst Ever, Then Worse

Boiled down, it amounted to this: "Think of the roar of the most terrific wind you can imagine. Then multiply that 10 or 12 times and you have the sound of a hurricane."

Mr. Albin put his battery of weird instruments to work, along with a special high-velocity wind machine called Solly the Serpent because of its long serpentine tube. The wind sound was the most important and baffling, other noises such as crashing trees and buildings and booming waves all being accomplished with the usual instruments of movie sound magic. Finally, Mr. Albin took all of his 15 separate sound tracks and blended them into a complete aural hurricane.

Originally, Samuel Goldwyn had planned to film the production in Samoa, actual locale of the Charles Nordhoff-James Norman Hall story. Experiments proved, however, that it was more practical to transport a section of the South Seas to Hollywood than to send Director John Ford and his players, including Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, Jerome Cowan, Raymond Massey, C. Aubrey Smith and Thomas Mitchell, to the South Seas.

Technicians to Samoa

Eighteen technicians, under the direction of Stuart Heisler, went to Samoa, however. Their location headquarters was Pago-Pago on the island of Tutuila. The location unit, after an absence of 46 days, brought back to Hollywood 140,000 feet of exposed film, of which only a fraction went into the finished picture. More than 100 natives as well as the United States Navy co-operated in making the scenes.

The main island setting at the studio covered 2½ acres and comprised an entire village. There were 18 native huts, a simple church, the bungalow residence of the French administrator, a trading post and a priest's home—not to mention 50 cocoanut palm and parau trees whose shade the great floodlights cast across a synthetic lagoon.

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MILLBROOK GINGERALE

LIME RICKEY CLUB SODA	3	LGE. 28 OZ. BOTS.	25¢
GINGER ALE	12	12 OZ. BOTS.	59¢
CLUB SODA	6	12 OZ. BOTS.	30¢

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HOLIDAY FRUIT CAKE — Made from an old English Recipe

OLD ENGLISH	1 LB. 2 OZ.	27¢
EXTRA CHOICE	2 LB. 6 OZ.	69¢
ROUND OR OBLONG	4 LB. 2 OZ.	99¢

Layer Figs	Lb. 29¢	Citron	Lb. Bulk 29¢
Crax Educator Nice with Soup	1 Lb. Pkg. 17¢	Lemon Peel Or Orange Pkg.	3 Oz. 10¢
Whipple's Mince Meat	2 Lb. Jar 27¢	Deluxe Assorted N.B.C. Cookies	1 Lb. Pkg. 31¢

ORANGE SALE
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SPECIAL COMMONS		1 LB. PKG.	19¢
SHREDDED WHEAT	2	PKGS.	23¢

RAISINS	FANCY SEEDLESS	3 15 OZ. PKGS.	25¢
RAISINS	FANCY SEEDED	2 15 OZ. PKGS.	19¢
OCEAN SPRAY	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 17 OZ. TINS	25¢
BELL'S SEASONING	For the Turkey Stuffing	PKG.	9¢
CURRANTS	Plump, Tender Full Weight Pkgs.	11 OZ. PKG.	14¢
CRISCO	A Better Shortening	3 LB. TIN 53¢ / 1 LB. TIN	19¢
BAKER'S VANILLA		2 OZ. BOT.	25¢
SPICES	DAINTY DOT All 9 and 10c Varieties	3 FOR	25¢
EVEREADY	Fruit Cocktail No. 2½ Tin 23¢	2 NO. 1 TINS	27¢
FINAST SQUASH		2 No. 2½ TINS	25¢

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Holiday Candies

Chocolate	MOLASSES CHIPS	14 OZ. PKG.	29¢
Sweethome Chocolates		1 LB. PKG.	27¢
Millbrook Chocolates		1 LB. PKG.	39¢
Peppermint Patties		1 LB. PKG.	25¢

Other Big Savings

DOUGHNUTS	PLAIN or SUGARED	2 DOZ.	29¢
FINAST DATES		2 7¼ OZ. PKGS.	19¢
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FINAST	MINCE MEAT	3 10 OZ. PKGS.	25¢
NONE SUCH	MINCE MEAT	2 PKGS.	23¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Rookies in Boston Lineup at Garden Tonight—Panthers Still Lead the Nation

Bruins Without Star Wings In Contest Against Maroons

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Montreal Maroons lost the services of big, rugged Lionel Conacher, it was generally believed the team aggressiveness would ebb out of sight. Little King Clancy took over the team coaching and contrary to ideas, Maroons stood up to the Bruins in a bruising opener and then staged old-time warfare with Canadiens.

They are here tonight to battle the Bruins again and while beset with injuries they will be anything but mild as opponents. In the opening encounter Maroons lost out to the Bruins, 4 to 2, largely due to the three goals by Ray Getliffe, absentee tonight. They recovered from this setback and dumped Canadiens in their intra-city affair, 3-0.

Just how serious Maroons are about winning this game tonight is evidenced in the fact that Clancy brought the team over from New York a day early and they worked out on the Garden ice yesterday. The general lineup is not so greatly altered from last year excepting the loss of Conny. Allan Shields, Bruin last season is back with the team and a new rookie defenseman from amateur ranks by the name of Desse Smith may make an appearance.

There is some doubt about Smith and Bob Gracie playing. Both men are handicapped and it is possible that an old Boston favorite, Paul Runge, will step in for Smith. Earl Robinson, veteran Maroon forward, did not arrive with the team but probably will be on a wing at game time tonight.

Another new wearer of the Maroon uniform is Tommy Cook, center. Cook is a veteran of several years under Chicago colors. He may play center tonight between Ward and Northcott.

Just what will happen to the Bruins with Getliffe and Charlie Sands on the injured list remains to be seen. Manager Art Ross has called two rookies from Providence, Red Hamill and Melvin Hill, to replace them on the Cowley line.

Neither of the two new youngsters have tasted major league hockey. Hill is a 175-pounder who played right wing for the Frood Tigers in amateur hockey last year, and Hamill is a left-winger from the Copper Clift club. This upset in the Boston team lineup leaves only one forward line of experience and that line is playing together in the league for the first time this year—Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart.

Maroons need a victory tonight to lessen the long lead those flying Maple Leafs are taking in the Canadian group standing, and Bruins can pass the Hawks in the American group with a tie or victory.

While mild weather is pleasant for many fall sports, it is detrimental to hockey. The huge crowd in the Garden Sunday night, plus the warm weather, softened the ice surface and hampered team play. The hockey players are hopeful of colder weather and better ice for what should prove an interesting struggle tonight.

Pittsburgh Howl About Rose Bowl Gathers Impetus

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—This is the Pittsburgh Panthers' year to howl and they're howling loud enough to give the Pasadena Rose Bowl pickers an earfull. For the second straight week Dr. John Bain Sutherland's merry young men are on top of the national football ranking poll conducted by the Associated Press.

The Panthers were rated the top team by 43 of 53 experts contributing to the consensus. California, second, drew only five votes for first place and Alabama, again in third place, drew two. Two experts split first place between the Panthers and either California or Fordham.

As the three top teams held their places, Yale and Minnesota rose in the "top ten" and Louisiana State entered the charmed circle for the first time in a month. The tabulation, with points counted on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis:

First Ten

	Pts.
1—Pittsburgh	517½
2—California	433
3—Alabama	393
4—Fordham	377½
5—Yale	260
6—Santa Clara	172
7—Minnesota	143
8—Louisiana State	121
9—Dartmouth	104
10—Villanova	78

Second Ten

11—Nebraska	55
12—Notre Dame	35
13—Stanford	32
14—Holy Cross	26
15—Rice	24
16—Colorado	21
17—North Carolina	19
18—Vanderbilt	18
19—Ohio State	16
20—Indiana	15

Also Ran: Auburn 10, Texas Christian and Duke 8 each, Baylor and Arkansas 7 each, U. of Washington 5, Texas A and M. 4, Cornell 3, Tulsa and Lafayette 2 each.

With the northeast still holding five first places in the first group, the South supplied the greatest change. Duke, whose tub thumpers were already singing "California, Here We Come," was bounced out of the elect division by North Carolina's unruly operatives. The defeat also shaded Duke's hopes for a southern conference title.

The retirement of the Blue Devils made way for Louisiana State, a perennial southern leader, which downed Auburn Saturday. The Tigers have lost only to Vanderbilt.

Yale drew away from the other "Ivy League" nominee for national honors, Dartmouth, with the rout of Princeton and now heads for its yearly rendezvous with the Harvards. Dartmouth dropped in the standings as a result of its tie with powerful Cornell.

Stanford, apparently on the make since Bill Paulman returned to form, marks its challenge to California for coast leadership and that bowl bid by climbing to 13th place. The Indians were not ranked in any previous poll.

Packers Present Offensive Record

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers of the National Pro Football League are well on the way to one of the greatest offensive records in the history of the professional game.

The Packers scored 37 points, gained 453 yards and completed 11 out of 19 passes against Philadelphia Sunday to take over the passing leadership from Washington's Redskins and increase their hold on first place in ground gaining and scoring.

In nine games the Packers have scored 214 points, gained 2800 yards from scrimmage and completed 44 per cent of their passes. Their passing mark is 3 per cent better than their record breaking 41 per cent of last season. They are second in the western division standings.

The New York Giants, Green Bay's opponents next Sunday, continue to monopolize defensive laurels despite a decisive trimming at the hands of the Detroit Lions. The Giants have held opponents to 1285 yards and 47 points in eight games, and lead the eastern division of the league.

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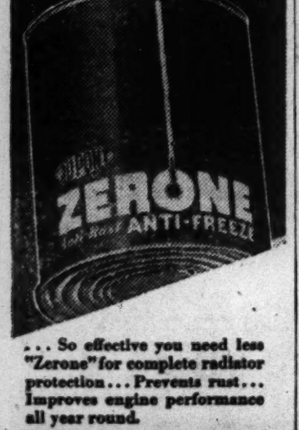

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Reid Slated to Head U. S. Golf Association

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Archibald M. Reid of the St. Andrew Golf Club, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., is slated to become the next president of the United States Golf Association.

Reid, a member of the U. S. G. A. executive committee since 1932, heads the slate of officers prepared by the nominating committee for presentation at the annual meeting and announced yesterday by Herbert Jaques of Boston, the chairman.

He is a son of John Reid, who helped found the historic St. Andrews club and the Amateur Golf Association of the United States, which later became the U. S. G. A.

Harold W. Pierce of Brookline, Mass., and R. Arthur Wood, Highland Park, Ill., were nominated as vice-presidents. In all cases, nomination is tantamount to election.

Worcester P. I. Schedule

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—Worcester Polytechnic Institute will again play a six-game football schedule in 1938, it was announced yesterday by Prof. Percy R. Carpenter, athletic director. Five of this year's rivals will be met again, with American International replacing Connecticut State in the only change. The schedule: Oct. 1, U. S. Coast Guard Academy; 8, Trinity; 15, American International at Springfield; 22, Mass. State at Amherst; 29, Rhode Island State at Kingston, R. I. Nov. 5, Rensselaer Polytech.

Stagg Stays at Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16 (AP)—President Ernest M. Best of Springfield College yesterday announced Paul Stagg, son of Alonzo Stagg, famous football coach, would be retained as the Maroons' head football coach for another year. Best said an unusually hard schedule and a run of injuries deprived the young man of a real chance to prove himself this season. The Springfield eleven won its first game, then lost seven in a row.

No Sign of Football Drudgery Here

By a Staff Photographer
Torbie Macdonald, Harvard Halfback, and Capt. Russ Allen, Talking Over the Coming Game With Yale at the Stadium This Saturday

Stengel Coming To Town Before Annual Meetings

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the annual major and minor league meetings only two weeks away, plenty of fuel for baseball's Hot Stove League should be forthcoming shortly from the offices of the Red Sox and Bees.

Prior to the December sessions, however, the colorful Casey Stengel is scheduled to make his first appearance in the Hub as manager of the Bees. President Bob Quinn says he expects the former Brooklyn Dodger pilot to reach Boston some time next week, although the exact date has not been determined definitely. Casey will be introduced to the local press at either a luncheon or dinner.

After a few days of outlining—for the scribes—what plans he may have for the future, Stengel will accompany Quinn to the minor league meetings in Milwaukee, Dec. 1, 2 and 3. From there they will move to Chicago for the National and American League confabs, Dec. 6, 7, and 8. Since succeeding Bill McKechnie, Stengel has been somewhere in the oil country of the southwest, postponing his arrival here until after football has at least partly faded from the sports pages.

The Quinn-Stengel combination should function as effectively as the Quinn-McKechnie unit. The former pair worked together in Brooklyn and understand each other's policies.

There is an interesting angle to this partnership, which may be the center of trading activity at Chicago and Milwaukee. It was two deals engineered by Bob Quinn, shortly after installation as president of the reorganized Boston club in the winter of 1935-36, that started Stengel's downfall with the Dodgers. That December Bob traded Ed Brandt and Randy Moore to Brooklyn in exchange for Lopez, Cuccinello, Benge and Reis. A month later he took Gene Moore and Johnny Babich for Frankhouse. Chiefly through the aid of these former Stengel employees the hopeless tail-end outfit of '35 developed into a swarm of Bees with a sting. They finished sixth in '36, one notch higher than the Dodgers, a fact which hastened the exit of Casey from Ebbets Field. This time, however, Stengel will benefit by the crafty bartering of the elder Quinn.

General Manager Eddie Collins, holding forth at the Red Sox Fenway headquarters, announces that Tom Yawkey and Joe Cronin will join him at the major meetings, and that there is a possibility of Cronin putting in an appearance at Milwaukee. Joe is at present in Washington. Prexy Tom is still on vacation in the wilds of Wyoming, but is expected back in the East most any time. Cronin will not visit Boston before the meetings, according to Collins, but will probably come here later.

Euwe Wins Game

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Against
Alexander Alekhine	6	7	4	9½	7½
Max Euwe	4	7	6	7½	9½

THE HAGUE, the Netherlands, Nov. 16 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine conceded the seventeenth game of the world's championship chess match to Dr. Max Euwe, present champion, when they met yesterday to resume play after an adjournment. Play had been adjourned after 41 moves.

Black Hawks Sign Jenkins

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Roger Jenkins, who helped the Chicago Black Hawks hockey team to its only Stanley Cup title back in 1934, was signed to a contract by the Hawks yesterday. He will be used either at defense or right wing. Jenkins, who has played right defense for Montreal Canadiens and Boston Bruins since leaving the Hawks, recently was released by the Montreal Maroons.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

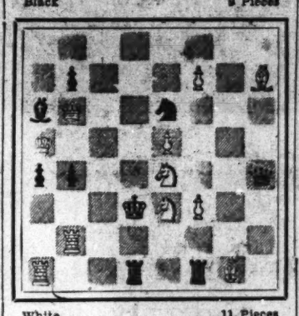
Tommy Armour and Al Watrous won mid-south best-ball open golf with score of 68-63—131.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 16, 1937

Problem No. 1984
By Veikko Hauro

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Finnish Chess Magazine, 1936)

Problem No. 1985
By George B. Spencer

Black 9 Pieces

White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Newark Evening News, April 22, 1935. A good example of this composer's three-move style.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1982. K-Q2
No. 1983. 1. R-R8 K-B5
2. R-QR
1. —— K-K3
2. Q-KKt8ch
1. —— BxP
2. Q-Kt8ch

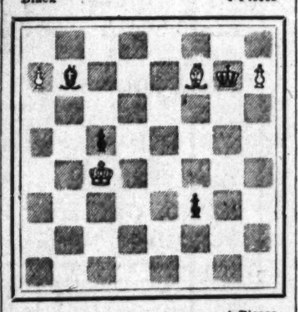
End-Game No. 382. White wins: 1 P-Kt6, Q-Kt4; 2 P-Q6, KPxP; 3 R-B7, B-Q2; 4 B-B4ch, P-Q4; 5 BxPch, K-B; 6 QxRch. Resigns. Variations in Black's play seem equally unsatisfactory.

End-Game

This position arose in Euwe's game with Lilienthal at Stockholm. Playing white, Euwe is reported to have done the wrong thing.

End-Game No. 383

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play, what result?

Notes

At Moscow a championship match is taking place, with M. Botwinnik and H. G. Loewenfisch as the principals. Loewenfisch won a championship tournament in which all the leading Soviet masters, with the exception of Botwinnik, participated. Botwinnik had won this event previously. After seven games, the score stands 3 to 2, with two draws, in favor of Botwinnik.

The Correspondence Chess League of America continues to issue its interesting bulletin under the editorship of W. F. James, 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa, who is also secretary-tournament director. The cover of the current bulletin quotes Dr. Euwe: "Paul Keres has largely developed as a master by means of correspondence chess." For those away from chess clubs, there is no better way of pursuing this magnificent pastime.

It is hard to believe that Euwe could be on the losing side of the game below. He pays the penalty for delaying to put his K to safety.

Eighth Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-Kt2	KKt-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 KtxKt	PxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 B-Kt4	Q-K3
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	17 K-R3	Kt-R5
5 PxP	QxP	18 Q-Q2	P-QKt3
6 P-K3	P-B4	19 B-R6	R-QK1
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	20 P-K4	P-QKt4
8 PxB	QKt-Q2	21 Q-B4	R-Kt3
9 P-B3	PxP	22 PxP	QxP
10 BPxP	Kt-Kt3	23 KR-Kch	B-K3
11 Kt-K2	B-Q2	24 QR-B	P-B3
12 Kt-B4	Q-Q3	25 R-B7	K-Q
13 B-Q3	R-QB	26 RxRP	Resigns

An Euwe draw never comes easily. After a hard-fought opening and mid game, Euwe has the advantage of two bishops in the ending. This ultimately nets him a P, which was not quite enough.

Third Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 BxP	Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	33 B-B7	K-B2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	34 P-R4	P-Kt4
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	35 B-R5ch	K-K3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	36 B-Kt4	B-Kt2
6 B-Q3	B-Kt5	37 B-K5 †	KtxB
7 Castles	Castles	38 PxKt	PxP
8 P-QR3	BxKt	39 K-Kt	B-R3
9 PxB	Q-B2	40 K-R2	K-B2
10 Kt-Q2	P-K4	41 K-R3	B-B8
11 B-Kt2	P-K5	42 B-B5	K-K2
12 B-K2	P-QKt4	43 K-R2	B-K7
13 PxKtP	PxP	44 BxP	K-K3
14 P-QR4	PxP	45 K-R3	B-B8
15 P-QB4	PxP	46 KxP	KxP
16 KtxBP	Kt-Kt3	47 B-B3	K-B3
17 KtxKt	PxKt	48 K-R5	K-Kt2
18 RxP	B-Q2	49 P-K4	B-Q6
19 RxR	RxR	50 P-K5	B-Kt3ch
20 Q-Kt	R-K	51 K-Kt4	K-B2
21 R-B	Q-Q3	52 B-Q5ch	K-K2
22 Q-B2	P-R3	53 K-B4	B-R2
23 Q-B7	QxQ	54 P-Kt3	K-B
24 RxQ	R-QB	55 B-K4	B-Kt
25 RxRch	BxR	56 B-B3	K-K2
26 P-B3	B-Kt2	57 K-Kt4	K-K3
27 K-B2	Kt-K	58 K-B4	K-K2
28 B-R3	B-Q4	59 B-Kt4	B-Kt6
29 B-K7	P-B4	60 B-B8	K-B2
30 PxP	PxP	Drawn	
31 B-Q8	Kt-Q3		

Every one of these championship games could, if adequately annotated, fill at least one column. Draws are no exception. The fourth game:

Slav Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Kt-Q5	KJ-B3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 PxP	BxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	17 KtxPch	K-R
4 Kt-B3	PxP	18 R-Q5	Kt-Q5
5 P-QR4	B-B4	19 Kt-K4	BxKt
6 Kt-K5	P-K3	20 PxB	QR-Q
7 P-B3	B-QKt5	21 Kt-K5	RxR
8 B-Kt5	P-B4	22 PxR	R-K
9 PxP	Q-Q4	23 KtxPch	K-Kt2
10 QxQ	PxQ	24 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3
11 P-K4	PxP	25 Kt-K6ch	KtxKt
12 KtxQBP	Castles	26 PxKt	RxP
13 BxKt	PxB	27 B-B4 and draws	
14 Castles	PxP		

Skating Show Opens At Garden Thursday

The first real sign of winter is ice at the Boston Garden. With the ice comes, not only the professional, amateur and scholastic hockey, but the first sign of ice brings out those graceful exponents of the art of figure skating.

Led by Boston's own champion of champions, Maribel Vinson of Winchester, who stars with that world famous skater, Karl Schafer, "Gay Blades," an ice extravaganza opens at Boston Garden this coming Thursday evening, and continues each evening through Saturday, with a special matinee on Saturday afternoon.

Both Miss Vinson and Schafer are making their professional debuts, locally, in this newest of ice shows. Featured with them, too, are a number of other outstanding former amateurs some new, and some old Boston favorites. Those Bostonians who have witnessed the remarkable skill of Guy Owen, with a technique all his own, from Ottawa, will surely want a repeat order. For while the names of Vinson and Schafer top the show, Owen plays no mean second fiddle. Also to be seen are a pair from way out West in Canada, from Banff up in the Canadian Rockies, whose every move is a picture and every picture a masterpiece. These little ladies almost one in the unison of their team skating will surely be appreciated by a town such as Boston, where the art of figure skating is so well understood.

In all, "Gay Blades" will present a troupe of 26 famous skaters. They will perform on a field of blue ice, with a setting of color and beauty. And the costumes are well worthy of the price of admission themselves.

Leafs Purchase Kampman

TORONTO, Nov. 16 (AP)—Rudolph (Bingo) Kampman, former Sudbury defense star, has signed a contract with Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, it was announced last night, and will join the Leafs' farm team, Syracuse, stars of the International-American League, tomorrow. Kampman, who will go to Syracuse after returning to Sudbury to collect his personal effects, will see action immediately.

Hoyt Chosen New A. A. U. President At Final Session

The unanimous election of a new president and the awarding to the New England A. A. U. the conduct of the 1938 national hockey championships, were the chief events that took place yesterday as the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States closed its forty-ninth annual convention at the Copley-Plaza.

Judge Samuel Eugene Hoyt, the new president, graduated from Yale University with the class of 1897 and from the Yale Law School two years later. He succeeds Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney as president of the organization in what is termed one of the most harmonious elections in the history of the Union. Hoyt has been state's attorney in New Haven for the past 11 years and before that served as municipal judge in the same city. He has been associated with the A. A. U. for 25 years.

The four vice-presidents of the union, also elected unanimously, are: Col. Frank E. Lowe of Portland, president of the Maine A. A. U.; James J. Richardson of Oregon; Ward Haylett of Manhattan, Kan., and Owen E. Van Camp of Chicago.

The hockey tournament will probably be staged at the Boston Arena, either in February or March, the winner to receive the perpetual George V. Brown Trophy.

The convention also chose nine members to confer in Washington with representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the subject of representation on the American Olympic Games committees in track and field, swimming, boxing and eight-oared rowing.

A list of 10 athletes, headed by California's J. Donald Budge, was announced as candidates for the annual James E. Sullivan Trophy, given each year to the nation's outstanding amateur sports star. Budge is the present United States singles tennis titleholder.

The selection of a site for the 1938 convention was tabled for further consideration. Three cities have bid for the sessions—Miami, Fla., Denver, Colo., and Washington.

E. R.

N. E. Sidelines

The traditional Harvard-Yale game comes up this week end at Soldiers Field. Already there is every indication that the huge stadium will bulge with its first capacity crowd since 1931.

* * *

There are several reasons why the Crimson-Blue clash this year is attracting so much interest. Of course, there is the usual colorful rivalry of these two institutions. Foremost this year, however, are two vital questions. The first is can Harvard defeat the Eli and thereby redeem a poor season? Second, can Yale wind up its grid campaign with a clean slate?

* * *

Despite Yale's impressive victories over Cornell, Pennsylvania, Army, and Princeton, and its 9-to-9 tie with Dartmouth, many experts are inclined to give Harvard a slight edge Saturday. The Crimson, although defeated by Dartmouth and Army, has shown tremendous power, cleverly executed plays, and a good defensive line. Harlow's men should click on all cylinders Saturday. And if they do, Yale will be in for a busy afternoon.

* * *

The Eli are quite capable, however, of taking care of themselves. With Capt. Clint Frank in the Bulldog backfield, Harvard will be in for trouble all afternoon. Frank, an All-America back, can pass and run with the country's best.

* * *

Both Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard and Coach Ducky Pond of the Eli are working their respective squads cautiously this week. Both elevens should be fit and ready for the biggest game of the year.

* * *

Boston University's football squad has settled down to hard work this week in preparation for its neighbor, Boston College, at Fenway Park next Saturday. Coach Pat Hanley has made a change in his line by replacing Maxie Miller, right guard, with Bob Aldrich. Hanley's reason for this shift was to get more weight into the line.

* * *

The Boston College Eagles, despite the fact Holy Cross is only a week off, are not looking beyond B. U. right now. For in the Terriers they have a formidable foe. Coach Gil Dobie is working every available regular this week in preparation for B. U. Fella Gintoff, ace forward passer, will be ready for action after several weeks' lay-off.

* * *

Dartmouth is taking its game with Columbia next week very seriously. Coach Earl Blaik has warned his men that they will be in for a close, hard battle. A check-up of the squad yesterday showed that every man came out of the Cornell game in first-class shape. Blaik had the scrubs learn Columbia plays which will be shown to the varsity this week.

* * *

Holy Cross, one of New England's three undefeated football teams, looked ahead to the hardest game of the season to date when powerful Carnegie Tech comes to Worcester on Saturday. Coach Eddie Anderson told his team yesterday that they would have to play their best football of the season if they hoped to stay in the undefeated class. While several key men received minor injuries in the Brown game, all are expected to be ready for the Pennsylvania eleven.

* * *

Tufts is busy getting ready for its final game of the season with Massachusetts State at Amherst Saturday. Both elevens have had an up-and-down season and will be out for a victory. Coach Lew Manly sent his regulars through a light drill yesterday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Their Last Chance

For many of the big college football teams in the United States this coming Saturday will be the last chance they will get to show what they can do toward winding up their 1937 schedules successfully. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton and some of the other eastern colleges will finish then and all of the Big Ten colleges get through on that day. Several of the other colleges throughout the country will play their final matches Thanksgiving Day, while those that do not will meet on the following week end, so that when the curtain is rung down on those games which are played the 27th, only a few post-season matches and the Bowl games will remain. For some of the colleges these coming games will offer a chance to regain some of the prestige lost in former games, while for others it will simply mean the carrying out of the 1937 schedule. For those which are still in line for a Rose Bowl invitation the coming games are naturally most important; but at the present writing the number which is still eligible for an invitation and which would accept it, were it offered, is very small.

Leonard B. Allison
California Coach

California Faces Stanford

Ever since the Golden Bears of California won their opening game of the season from St. Mary's by a score of 30 to 0, they have been regarded as certain to receive the invitation to represent the West in the Rose Bowl game. Not until they were held to a 0-to-0 tie by Washington, Western representatives in 1936, did anything come up to question their selection; but while the tie with the Huskies put a blemish on their fine record, they still remained the favorite. Now they are coming face to face with the Stanford Indians, and this Saturday is going to settle the question for good and all. California still rates the call, but the Indians of the Coast have come very fast of late and promise to give the Bears the stiffest competition they have yet faced. That the P. C. C. race has been one of the closest the organization has held in some time is shown by the results of the championship games, six of which have resulted in tie scores.

Alabama Still Looks Best

And, if an undefeated and untied team is to represent the East, it still looks as if Alabama would be the eleven to get the call. The 'Bamans kept their slate clean last Saturday when they defeated Georgia Tech 7 to 0. Now all they have to do is to win from Vanderbilt Thanksgiving Day. They are generally picked to do this and, if they do, they will finish the season as the biggest undefeated and untied college team in the country. There are still 14 others in that class, but none of the others can be regarded as possible eastern representatives for the Rose Bowl game. Duke's defeat at the hands of North Carolina removed that southern college from the select class and Nebraska lost its high rating in the West when the Pittsburgh Panthers won from them 13 to 7. The Panther victory helped that team in its claim for the Bowl game. While Fordham did not play last Saturday, its claim to a Rose Bowl invitation certainly took a boom when North Carolina defeated Duke, as the Rams had previously defeated North Carolina 14 to 0. With Yale and Dartmouth not in a receptive mood for the post-season game, it now looks as if the eastern field had been reduced to Alabama, Pittsburgh or Fordham, subject, of course, to some more upsets in the few remaining games.

Weather Worse Than Rules

There is a lot of talk about changing the rules because the defense is getting too strong for the offense; but what is needed most is to get a change in the weather. Last Saturday produced the worst conditions imaginable in the eastern part of the United States and the wonder is that the games were as well played as they were. Yale's showing, especially that of Clint Frank in making his long runs, was most remarkable. As a rule, the advances were short, few and far between. Throwing passes was practically out of the question at most games and what must be a record for a modern game of football was made in the Harvard Stadium when neither Harvard nor Davidson even tried to throw a forward. It was mostly a case of punt and wait for the breaks and it is surprising that, under those conditions, there were not more upsets. It is to be hoped that the remaining games will be played under normal conditions as there are several which will produce high-grade football if the gridiron is in shape.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Vocational Guidance Making Steady Headway in Colleges

Faced With Unemployment Data, Higher Education Adding Placement Bureau and Job Training

Saving Our Schools
Thirty-Eighth of 53 Articles

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Vocational Bureau—2nd Floor" proclaims the foyer bulletin-board in the administration building of one of our large eastern colleges. "Appointment Bureau" reads the gilt-lettered sign in another's main building, while bold black letters on a glass door invite you to enter the "Personnel Director's" office of yet another well-known educational institution.

Within, the offices are not unlike. A cheery waiting room, a pleasant young secretary, a table strewn with guidance magazines and books on careers, a bulletin-board covered with clippings about youth and their jobs, employment statistics and announcements of forthcoming vocational lectures, and last but not least a row of file cabinets—faithful repositories of much vital information about the individual students in the particular institution. Substantial evidence, all this, of the arrival of a department that for the last 20 years or so has been edging its way into the liberal arts colleges and gradually extending the scope of its services throughout all types of institutions of higher learning in the United States.

The Director's Job

As I sat down before the director of one of these bureaus the other day—for her it was the end of a long day of student interviews—she was gathering up a sheaf of papers. "Here is a bunch of seniors," she said. "One of them wants to be an interpreter or work in an office in the diplomatic service. Another would like museum work. This one thinks she would like to go into advertising and the girl who left just as you came in wants to go on expeditions. What are you going to tell them?" she challenged.

"Well, at least they seem to know what they want and that's something," I replied.

"But they don't really," she said. "They've just read about those jobs. They haven't had any experience."

What experience have you had?—that is the question college graduates have to face as they trudge forth in search of positions. It is the question challenging the liberal arts curriculum today. It has given tremendous impetus to the vocational guidance movement in our colleges, especially during the recent depression when the problem of securing jobs for college graduates became acute. Sturdily growing is the realization that it is imperative to help the student find out what he wants to do and what he is best able to do and if possible give him an opportunity to try himself out—before he graduates cum laude or otherwise from the institution of his choice.

"No educator of vision will discourage any young person from obtaining broad cultural foundations," writes Harry E. Stone, Dean of Men and Director of the Placement Bureau at West Virginia University. "However," he continues, "no intelligent educator or parent will fail to impress upon young people the fact that every boy or girl will sooner or later face the fact that employers want to know what the graduate can do as well as what he knows. It is recognized by all placement directors," Dean Stone asserts, "that their greatest problem is with the registrant who is not prepared to do anything that the world wants done and will pay for."

Radcliffe Bureau As an Example

The Appointment Bureau at Radcliffe College, under the directorship of Miss Edith Stedman, is progressing toward a solution of this problem. Its activities are fairly typical of those being carried on in many men's and women's colleges. There is, of course, no ideal pattern to be followed, for each student personnel program must be built around the institution for which it exists and so is quite individual.

Girls at Radcliffe, except for those who seek self-help jobs during their freshman year, have their first contact with the bureau early in their sophomore year, when Miss Stedman interviews each student. To those who know what kind of work they are interested in but have had no practical experience, Miss Stedman may say, "Now look here. How about putting some time in next summer and getting a little experience along this line?" For, as Miss Stedman points out, it is very hard to visualize a job you've never tried. The bureau arranges for such a girl to do apprentice work with some non-commercial organization like a laboratory or library, the Civic League, World Peace Foundation, Red Cross, League of Women Voters and so on—resources that are available to a college located in a large city.

A few girls, according to Miss Stedman, not only know what they want, but have had practical experience in their chosen line. These need little else in the way of vocational guidance. The bureau keeps an eye on them and files letters of reference against the time when they are ready for placement. But there are also those, in large numbers unfortunately, who have no idea what they are interested in. In their case, the bureau may suggest vocational reading and give them certain aptitude and interest tests in the effort to help them discover their own interests and abilities.

Counseling Seniors

In the senior year every girl is requested to fill out registration blanks if she wants the college to recommend her for jobs. Ninety-five per cent do. The bureau has by this time accumulated a good deal of information about each girl, her scholastic record, comments from professors, criticisms from employers for whom she has worked either as an apprentice or in part-time jobs. In counseling seniors, the director considers very carefully each girl's experience in college and out in relation to whatever plans she may have for the future. Throughout the year the bureau is on the alert to make contacts for her with alumnae or others who are engaged in those fields the girl wants to know more about.

Besides this individual counseling, the bureau plans vocational group conferences for the seniors when outside speakers representing different businesses and professions address the girls and answer questions. And within the last six years it has launched several interesting experiments in extra-curricular vocational training.

To Provide Definite Tools

A six-weeks summer course in shorthand and typewriting with teachers from several of the Boston secretarial schools has already proved its worth. A course for editorial assistants, given during the regular school term, is now in its third year. Conducted by a member of the editorial staff of the Atlantic Monthly, the training includes proofreading and makeup, which are valuable to the members not only in working on their own theses, but in opening to them a source of income as assistants to Harvard professors. A summer play group gives the girls a chance to test their interest and ability in teaching children, and a class in photography which covers in addition to fundamental photography, enlarging, copying, the making of lantern slides and so on, is invaluable training for students in fine arts and archaeology and is proving a real opportunity for scientific workers.

The girls receive no academic credit for these courses although they require hard work. They represent a frankly experimental effort on the part of the bureau to provide students with some definite tool to use as an entering wedge into the occupational world. Something with which to answer that question—what can you do?

In some institutions vocational guidance is only one phase of a more general personnel program designed to orient the student to himself and to the world. Expanding curricula within and expanding occupational opportunities without, make both educational and vocational guidance a necessity in a way that it was not when there were far fewer alternatives from which students could choose—when colleges were in effect vocational training schools for the ministry, the law, and the teaching profession.

Closely Linked At Dartmouth

At Dartmouth College, educational and vocational guidance are closely linked. There every member of the Personnel Bureau is also a teaching member of the faculty and the bureau advises on courses of study as well as on vocational matters. Francis J. Neef, its director, reported at a recent conference of the New England College Personnel Association that this system is working out very well, with an increasingly close co-operation between the personnel workers and the other members of the faculty. "As a result of this system," he said, "we have very few seniors who say they don't know why they took a certain major whereas before we combined our educational and personnel guidance we had many complaints. And the boys on the whole are doing better work," he added.

In an attempt to give students a more realistic understanding of the requirements of specific jobs, a number of colleges have instituted occupational information courses. The General College at the University study, alternating with five or 10 weeks of practical work over a six-year course that requires a broad cultural program in the liberal arts and sciences, plus proficiency in a field of concentration—that is the plan by which Antioch seeks to prepare the individual for his or her vocational as well as leisure time activities. In addition to providing work opportunities, the personnel directors and other faculty members undertake to furnish counsel and guidance which may turn what is only a good job into a significant educational experience. The Antioch students and graduates I know are the most enthusiastic group of collegians I have met.

Many obstacles stand in the way of achieving effective guidance. More active co-operation on the part of the faculty is one need in many colleges, for it is now generally recognized that vocational guidance is not a function that can be isolated from educational guidance and other personnel services. But there are among nearly all faculties those who, claiming to be advocates of pure culture, are opposed to including anything that smacks of vocational teaching.

Difficulties Discussed

President William Allan Neilson of Smith College, while agreeing with A. Lincoln Filene, Boston business leader, that vocational guidance in colleges is highly desirable, pointed out to the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women last week some reasons why it is very difficult to carry out, particularly in America. In European countries, he said, many more people know what they are going to do much earlier in life, partly because a greater number go into hereditary occupations and partly because it is not as easy there as in America to change from one occupation to another. American boys and girls, he finds, tend to postpone and postpone making a decision as to their careers, and this presents a difficult problem for those engaged in vocational guiding. Then there just are not enough good counselors, declared Dr. Neilson, and the methods of diagnosing vocational interests and abilities are as yet far from being right, he concluded.

Vocational guidance in colleges today seems to be in a position rather like that of a new mechanical toy that has suddenly been introduced into a quiet nursery. It is being played with and experimented with, taken apart and put together again in new shapes. Its potentialities have not been fully demonstrated, nor has its relationship to prior denizens of the nursery been finally determined. There are those who think it has no place in the educational nursery at all. But one thing at least is clear. It cannot readily be returned to the shop from whence it came. It cannot be exchanged for an instrument less dynamic. The nursery is apt never to be the same old place again.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news columns.

"All the Year Round They Are Picking Pineapples in Hawaii"—a Page From "All the Year Around," Which Is Illustrated by the Author, A. J. Grodin, and Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

"With Three Big Jumps the Three Fat Green Frogs Went Splash Into the Water and Saki Was Left All Alone on the Bank."—From "Sakimura," a Picture Book With Color Lithographs by Zheyna Gay. Published by The Viking Press, New York.

As Important as the Story

The Fine Illustrations in Many New Juvenile Books

By Ethel C. Ines
Editor of the Children's and Young Folks' Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Around a low oak table in the children's room of a large public library sat half a dozen girls and boys, all deeply absorbed in books they had just taken from the shelves. Light from a nearby window fell directly on the wide open pages, as the children turned them slowly, pausing again and again as though eager to lengthen their own pleasure in them.

Watching them from across the room, I caught their enthusiasm and strolled over unobtrusively to see what books were winning this rapt attention. Pausing a few feet from the table and glancing over their heads at the pages before them, I stifled an exclamation of surprise. Here was evidently a group of linguists of ages ranging, probably, between seven and ten! The boy directly before me was absorbed in Boutet de Monvel's beautifully illustrated "Jeanne d'Arc," a girl next him was enjoying "Filles et Garçons," by Anatole France. Two boys on the other side of her were sharing their enjoyment in Elsa Beskow's "Lillebrors Segelfard," while Adelborg's "Pelle Snygg" and Legrand's "Bolivar" were occupying the attention of the other children.

At the librarian's desk, I stopped on the way out to comment on the children's interest in foreign language books. She smiled her appreciation.

"It is the pictures that attract them," she explained. "Those books have such beautiful, expressive pictures that children enjoy them through the illustrations almost as eagerly as though they were reading the text."

Cosmopolitan Possibilities

As she spoke, illustrations for children's books took on a new significance for me. Never before had I been so much impressed with the cosmopolitan possibilities of their influence.

Here were children whose personal experiences were bounded by those of an American community of moderate opportunities. Through these illustrations they were entering into the experiences of children of countries whose history, background and traditions were very different from their own. I found myself hoping that pictures in American books brought foreign children as much pleasure as these boys and girls were finding in classics of other lands that they had immediately accepted for themselves.

Considering the illustrations published in children's books in the United States in the past few years, I felt reassured. For the quality of the pictures in junior books has been improving and the quantity increasing for the past 15 years. Such astonishing technical improvements have been made in reproduction that the profuse use of colors is now possible on a scale that was impossible a generation ago.

Artist's Function

But it is not to technical advancement alone that we owe these improvements in children's illustrations. With a growing recognition that the work of the artist is to interpret, not merely to illustrate, it has come to be accepted that the pictures are as much a part of the book as the story itself.

No longer does the merely "pretty" drawing or the careful penwork without feeling of originality satisfy the critical and thoroughly cultivated tastes of editors and publishers of the best children's books. So closely are illustration and decoration considered now as an integral part of a book that many of the volumes that come from presses where these standards prevail are remarkably beautiful.

This emphasis on the artist's work has resulted in the fine crop of picture books that make shopping for children's books as much a delight to an adult as to a child. It has revealed, too, the remarkable possibilities of this form of story-telling. In these books, the usual relation of a few pictures to many pages of text is reversed—we have many pictures with a few lines of text.

When an artist enters as thoroughly into the experiences of his creations as does Leslie Brooke, for instance, in "Johnny Crow's New Garden," what need is there for text to interpret the characters? The delicious urbanity of Johnny Crow, the self-importance of the lion, tempered with a mild benevolence, the slightly bored air of the bear, the servility of the baboon and the various characteristics of the other creatures are all fully evident without a word of text to call attention to them. The children, very likely, do not even know the long words that describe the characteristics they enjoy. But they catch the significance of the qualities and recognize them when they see them somewhere else.

Clearly Interpreted

In "Sakimura," Zheyna Gay's new picture book, no word of explanation is really necessary to make clear Saki's eagerness in his search for a friend in the country, his curiosity about the small creatures in the woods, or his chagrin when he jumped on to a lily pad on the surface of the pond and "down went the lily pad, away went the frog, and down went Saki—plump into the water."

How few words are needed to convey the riot of imagination in "And to Think That I Saw it On Mulberry Street," by Dr. Seuss, as Marco's fancy responded to his father's injunction to note what he saw on his way home from school? Quite convincingly the horse and wagon, which Marco really did see on Mulberry Street, —pictured demurely on page three —becomes a chariot drawn by a zebra, then a reindeer with a sled, then an elephant, assisted by two giraffes, pulling a big brass band, the whole cortège in a procession before the mayor. Then, as Marco dashing eagerly up the steps at home to tell his story, confronts an over-serious parent, the whole gay panorama of his fancy falls flat and, growing red as a beet, admits he has seen nothing on the way home from school, nothing but a plain horse and wagon on Mulberry Street—the page three picture again.

Text Merely A Background

In "Choo Choo," by Virginia Lee Burton, the delightful adventures of a runaway engine are so fully evident from the pictures that the text becomes mere background against which to consider the story.

These interpretive qualities, which are a notable feature of pictures for children today, give them an added value as illustration. They not only awaken a child's interest, but support its insight and imagination. And many an adult who has cherished an unsatisfied taste for good art is finding it possible to keep in touch with the best in contemporary illustration by means of junior books.

Here is a list of the books mentioned in this article:

"Jeanne d'Arc," by L. M. Boutet de Monvel. Illustrated in colors by the author. Imported $4.

"Filles et Garçons," by Anatole France. Illustrated in colors by L. M. Boutet de Monvel. Imported $2.50.

"Lillebrors Segelfard," by Elsa Beskow. Illustrated in colors by the author. Imported.

"Pelle Snygg," by Ottilia Adelborg. Illustrated in colors by the author. Imported.

"Bolivar," by Edy. Legrand. Illustrated by the author. Imported.

"Johnny Crow's New Garden," by L. Leslie Brooke. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Frederick Warne and Co. $1.50.

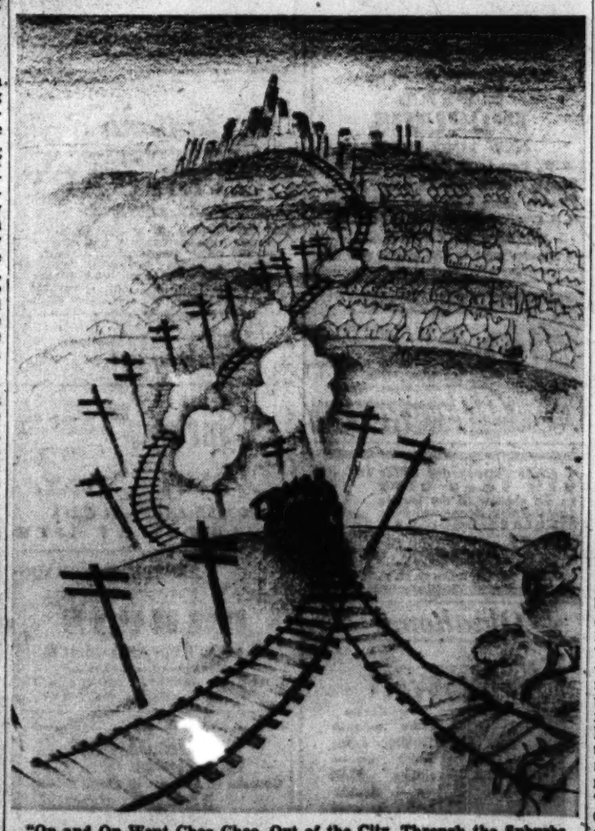
"Sakimura," by Zheyna Gay. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: The Viking Press. $1.50.

"And to Think That I Saw It On Mulberry Street," by Dr. Seuss. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: The Vanguard Press, $1.

"Choo Choo," by Virginia Lee Burton. Illustrated by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

"With Three Big Jumps the Three Fat Green Frogs Went Splash Into the Water and Saki Was Left All Alone on the Bank."—From "Sakimura," a Picture Book With Color Lithographs by Zheyna Gay. Published by The Viking Press, New York.

"Betsy Atkins"—An Illustration by Grace Paull in the Book, "Tops and Whistles," by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. Published by The Viking Press, New York



"On and On Went Choo Choo, Out of the City, Through the Suburbs and Into the Country"—A Full-Page Illustration From the Book, "Choo Choo," by Virginia Lee Burton With Pictures by the Author. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

We Visit a London Nursery School

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today we hear from another member who is interested in teaching. Our first speaker gives us an intimate picture of a nursery school in session in one of London's overcrowded districts. We are glad to hear first-hand from one who has a part in this work.—Chairman.

* * *

Surrey, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I have "attended" many of the round-table meetings and have enjoyed them very much. As I do not remember having "heard" anyone mention nursery schools, I am taking the opportunity to introduce the subject. I am training at the Rachel McMillan Training College in Deptford, London, to be a teacher in either a nursery school or a kindergarten. This college is attached to the original nursery school started by Rachel and Margaret McMillan, well-known nursery-school pioneers.

I suppose I must begin by explaining that this nursery school is an open-air one for children from 2-5 years of age. It consists of a garden surrounded by six separate shelters, each accommodating about 40 children. The shelters are open all along one side to let in as much sunshine and fresh air as possible, and have sliding, or folding, glass doors which can be pulled across in bad weather. In winter they are heated by gas fires.

Deptford is a poor and overcrowded district, in London's dockland, where the hardworking mothers have little time or opportunity to give their children the care and training they need. The nursery school does its best to supply this need by looking after many of the young children from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. on five days in the week, and giving them three meals per day and a mid-day sleep, besides plenty of fresh air and freedom and opportunity to develop. If they are able to do so, the parents pay a small sum to cover the cost of the meals.

These children under five receive hardly any formal teaching. But they learn to wash themselves and to brush and comb their hair (and incidentally that it is more pleasant to be clean and tidy), to use a spoon properly, not to grab the food, and similar every-day lessons in good behavior. Later they learn to carry dishes of food and serve each other. Each table of eight children has a "mummie" (of either sex), who wears a special apron and carries round a dish of food from which the others help themselves in turn. Even the two-year-olds do this unless the food is partly liquid. In the three-year-olds' shelter the "mummies" lay their tables before the meal, and in the four-year-olds' the "mummies" often take round jugs of milk and pour some into each child's mug. (How many mothers would trust four-year-olds with jugs of milk at home?)

The garden is an essential part of the nursery school. Not only does it provide a pleasant place in which to run and play for those whose only playground used to be the street, but the children learn to enjoy the flowers and trees and birds. There are a number of pigeons who stroll about the garden or sun themselves on the roofs. The sparrows, too, are very tame and hop around close to the shelters. One shelter has a bird table outside where titbits are put for the birds.

Most of the children leave at five years of age and go to the ordinary elementary schools, but a few are kept up to the age of 11, in two additional shelters which constitute the camp school. Here, although the children are taught all the usual school subjects, they still have the freedom and open-air life of the nursery school and more individual care and attention than they could have in the large classes of a public elementary school.

The latest development is the Margaret McMillan House, a country holiday home at Wrotham in Kent, where the children from the nursery and camp schools are taken in turn, about 40 at a time, for a month's holiday during the summer. It was opened in May, 1936, by the Duke of York, who has since become King George VI. We students go in turn in groups of about six each fortnight to help at the holiday home. I very much enjoyed my stay there last summer and it gave me useful experience, too. I saw a paragraph in the Monitor last autumn about the McMillan holiday home.

I should be interested to hear about nursery schools or their equivalent in America and other parts of the world, and I shall be pleased to answer letters if other people would like to know more about the English ones.

I am also interested in Girl Guides and in Youth Hostels, and think that both are doing good work. We have Cub and Brownie Packs among the camp school children; and I had a very enjoyable Youth Hostel holiday last Easter.

(Miss) K. H.

* * *

Small College Versus Large

Illinois

Dear Friends:

I read with interest the letters discussing the small college and the university. Whichever institution the student chooses he will find his education a valuable acquisition and worth much sacrifice to attain, but it is not absolutely indispensable. The alert, progressive person, who is willing to make the most of the opportunities at hand, will eventually get as far as many a college graduate.

I did undergraduate work in a small college as well as in a large, sophisticated university and found much good and enjoyment in both. On finishing high school, I chose the university from which I wished to graduate, learned the requirements for entrance to one of its professional schools, and then entered a very small liberal arts college in my own city. There, after the first few weeks, I knew everyone from the president down to the youngest freshman; some of the members of the teaching staff became good friends and I could have all the help I needed on my difficult studies. However, I didn't discover one of the finest things about that small school until I had graduated from a big university two years later. I found my small college forming an active alumni group and welcoming its former students to its social activities. Soon I found myself back among my old friends besides making new ones. Later when I began teaching in that vicinity I was given the privilege of using the very fine library at the college.

I would not recommend a large university for a student just out of high school; it is for the experienced student who knows just what he wants from university life and how to go about getting it. It seems to me that the ideal sort of university life should be made up of four elements: friendships or acquaintances with every type of student to gain their varied points of view; studies, liberal arts and vocational, to acquire the vital background of knowledge; extra activities to develop initiative and individual abilities; and an active interest in contemporary affairs. Two of the most delightful things about attending a university are the endless number and variety of acquaintances one can make in addition to a more carefully selected group of friends and the wide choice of extra activities open to the interested student.

An active interest in contemporary affairs is the hardest element of the four to obtain in either college or university. There seems to be a tendency to feel secluded in a little world of our own at college and to ignore the affairs of the larger world about us.

Both the small college and the university have much to offer the student. Everything depends on the individual and the values he is seeking. If a student is striving to learn to live harmoniously with others, and to gain either a background for understanding the world about him or a vocational training, either type of institution will, in its way, help him to gain these values.

I would be interested in corresponding with anyone anywhere and particularly with "Round Tablers" who are interested in teaching.

(Miss) M. J. O.

* * *

Speaking of colleges and universities, Miss M. J. O., your chairman thinks it might be interesting to call a meeting to discuss the subject of vocational guidance in schools and colleges in the light of our members' various experiences. The Schools Series that has been running in the Monitor for several weeks has brought the subject to our attention these last few days. Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

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Business and Industry

New Construction by Private Agencies in October Shows Gain

Commerce and Finance

House Seeks Tax Formula to Help Small Businesses

WASHINGTON (AP)—A House tax sub-committee, spurred by a Presidential suggestion that "inequitable burdens" of small business men be lightened, is attempting to work out a formula for reducing the undistributed profits tax against corporations with incomes from $5000 to $50,000.

Members were in agreement on the objective. They were undecided how to reach it.

Chairman Vinson (D), Kentucky, said they were working on a method of allowing the corporations tax exemption for percentages of their income. The percentages would be smaller as the amount of income increased.

Exempt Small Profits

Already the committee has agreed to exempt from the levy corporations whose profits do not exceed $5000 a year, thereby cutting down federal revenues by some $10,000,000.

That would bring to more than $169,000,000 the aggregate which would be lost to the Treasury by tax revisions under consideration or tentatively agreed on by the subcommittee.

Repeal of the capital stocks and excess profits taxes would cost some $140,000,000. Permitting capital losses to be carried over from one year to offset capital gains in another would reduce federal income by $19,000,000.

A sum running into the millions, Vinson said, would be kept from the Treasury by permitting a carryover of operating losses for offset against later income subject to the undistributed profits tax.

Methods of making up the total loss have not been worked out. A tax revision bill may be vetoed unless the losses are compensated by new levies. The President said in his message to Congress yesterday:

No Tax Cut in the Aggregate

"Nor can we at this time accept a revision of our revenue laws which involves a reduction in the aggregate revenues or an increase in the aggregate tax burdens of those least able to bear them."

Mr. Roosevelt said an immediate task "is to try to increase the use of private capital to create employment," and declared "the present decline has not reached serious proportions."

Most members of Congress and some industrialists commented with favor on business and tax angles of the message, together with Mr. Roosevelt's reiteration of his belief that next year's budget can be brought into definite balance.

There was disagreement among members, however, on whether to attempt any tax revision immediately or wait until the regular session in January for a more comprehensive approach.

Senator Vandenberg (R), Michigan, said he "totally disagreed" with Mr. Roosevelt's conclusion that recovery depends more on private business policies than on the policies of government.

Bank Loans Drop For Third Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported bank loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes declined during the week ended Nov. 3 for the third consecutive week.

The board's statement on the condition of banks in 101 leading cities showed business loans dropped $19,000,000 during the week. Most of the loss was in the Boston district, where the loans declined $9,000,000 and the Cleveland district where the loans fell $8,000,000.

The statement also confirmed reports that banks were turning again to investment of surplus funds in government securities. Members reported they had increased holdings of government securities $35,000,000. The New York City banks added $58,000,000 to their federal investments. Some other districts, however, sold government securities, particularly the Richmond district which showed a $17,000,000 decrease.

Holdings of private securities declined $22,000,000.

Demand deposits dropped $194,000,000 for the 101 banks. The decline in New York City was $129,000,000. The Chicago district lost $35,000,000, the San Francisco district $15,000,000 and Cleveland district $11,000,000.

Time deposits climbed $4,000,000.

Limit on Cotton Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Cotton Exchange has voted to set the maximum limit of interest on future contracts for the delivery in any one month by any member, firm, or corporation, and his or its affiliations, at 250,000 bales for delivery in November, 1937, and in all months up to and including October, 1938.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Life Insurance For 10 Months Up 5 P.C.

By the Associated Press

New York

Production of new life insurance in the United States in October was 2 per cent less than October, 1936, but the total for the first 10 months of this year was 5.7 per cent more than the corresponding 1936 period, it was shown in the report of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

The new paid-up business of 40 companies having 82 per cent of life insurance outstanding in all legal reserve companies, the report said, amounted to $701,038,000 in October against $715,216,000 for the same month last year. The 10-months total was $7,546,739,000, against $7,137,508,000 a year ago.

Bankers Are Told Individual Initiative National Necessity

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Bankers Association was told that American resources could be developed only under the system of individual initiative.

William B. Buryee, retiring State Secretary of Agriculture, urged the bankers to assert themselves in favor of individual initiative.

"I hope the day is not far off," he said at the concluding session, "when you can rise above and beyond the technicalities of banking procedure and speak plainly and effectively for a sound economic order of agriculture and industry.

"Only under the system of individual initiative can our resources be developed, whether they be financial, industrial or agricultural. Directly opposed to that system today is government regimentation of farmers leading toward a dead level of mediocrity."

Output of Autos Being Stepped Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—D. E. Ahrens, Cadillac LaSalle general sales manager, reports there is an accumulation of 11,000 orders since the latest series of cars were displayed to dealers.

"The successful introduction of our 1938 models late in October was not surpassed even by the enthusiasm of a year ago when Cadillac began what developed into its best year in history," said Mr. Ahrens. "Interest in the new cars, as substantiated by the heavy volume of orders, promises another exceptionally active year."

Retail sales for the 12 months ended Nov. 1, he reported, reached 45,585 units and not only far outdistanced the previous year but broke the former record volume for a model by 11 per cent. The 1928 model set the earlier record of 40,965 cars.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—October exports of Studebaker cars and trucks broke all monthly Studebaker sales records, reports Arvid L. Frank, president, Studebaker Export Corp. "October, 1937, is our peak month in over 25 years of active cultivation of world-wide markets," said Mr. Frank. "Exceedingly heavy shipments of the new 1938 passenger car models joined with a large volume of truck business to give us this unprecedented total." The previous record dates back almost ten years, to March, 1928.

FLINT—Buick division of General Motors Corp. has again revised upward its schedule for November production with the latest plan calling for output of 27,134 cars this month. This third upward revision was made on the strength of the reaction from the Chicago auto show, factory officials said.

October sales totaled 18,009, against 10,181 a year ago, with 7439 cars being sold in the last 10 days of last month.

Willys Overland Motors, Inc., produced 1195 cars in the week ended on Nov. 6 and has scheduled 1080 for the current week, the company announced yesterday. Production from Jan. 1 to Nov. 6 was 75,542 cars, compared to a goal of 60,000 originally set for 1937.

Radio Plants Cut Down Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Reductions in employment of production workers at radio receiving-set manufacturing divisions of Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, Philco makers, at its plant here and of the RCA-Victor Company at its Camden, N. J., plant have been made the past several weeks.

According to union officials, at the Philco plant workers were placed on a 28-hour week from a 40-hour week about a month ago. This was followed more recently by a reduction in the working force. The RCA-Victor plant at Camden several weeks ago was placed on a 4½-day work week basis and this has since been reduced to a three to four day basis, union heads said.

Company officials did not go into detail, but confirmed the curtailment and reduction in employment.

Shipments of Oil Burners Higher for Nine Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Oil burner shipments in the United States in September totaled 33,052 units, against 34,799 in the same corresponding month last year, the Department of Commerce reports. These shipments, however, were well above the preceding month when they totaled 21,775 units.

For the first nine months United States shipments totaled 145,215 units, against 131,979 in the 1936 period.

Privately Financed Building Holds Up Well in Past Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The amount of new privately-financed construction undertaken in October maintained the relatively high level of the past few months while the volume of publicly-financed construction continued to feel the effects of the Administration's effort to balance the federal budget, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Compared with a year ago, continues the report, the October volume of new non-residential building undertaken by private agencies showed a gain of 2 per cent.

Compared with the preceding month, the September-October decline for this class of construction, amounting to 7 per cent, was no greater than the normal seasonal decrease which usually occurs at this time of the year.

The October contract total for all classes of construction, both public and private, amounted to $202,080,900 for the 37 eastern states. This compares with a construction contract total of $207,071,800 for September and $225,767,900 for October of last year.

Commenting about the October record of contracts awarded, Mr. T. S. Holden, vice-president of the F. W. Dodge Corporation stated that while the average total for public construction was in excess of $111,000,000 per month throughout 1936, the amount of this class of construction dropped to $77,238,400 for October 1937.

Private construction on the other hand, reached a peak total of $195,370,300 for April of this year, followed by a second peak total of almost $191,000,000 in July. Since then the volume of private work has gradually declined to $124,242,500 for October 1937.

For the first 10 months of 1937, total construction contracts amounted to $2,509,095,200 as compared with $2,267,396,100 for the first 10 months of 1936, a gain of 10 per cent. Residential building showed a gain of 20 per cent for the corresponding period, non-residential building a gain of 19 per cent and public utilities construction a gain of 45 per cent. The decline in the public works classification for the January-October period amounted to 20 per cent.

New Treasury Issue Rate Is 0.143 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced that last week's sale of Treasury bills brought one of the highest prices for this type of government security in about a year.

A total of $50,050,000 of bids was accepted out of applications totaling $156,317,000 and the average rate on the accepted bids was 99.952. The bills mature in 120 days and were sold on a discount basis.

The average price was said by Treasury experts to be equivalent to a discount of .143 per cent, compared with .201 the previous week.

Better Deal Seen for Utilities Simplifying Capital Structure

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After many months of comparative absence from the news, the utility problem has in the past 10 days returned very much to public attention. Last week the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against Electric Bond & Share Corporation in its effort to avoid registration under the Utility Act of 1935. The President made his cryptic statement about common law valuations, implying a possible intent to call off government competition with the utilities, and yesterday the 18-company injunction against TVA expansion came up for three-judge hearing in the Federal District Court for Western Tennessee at Chattanooga.

By and large all these developments might work out some clarification of the utilities' very foggy political outlook, and the comparatively favorable action of utility shares in the stock market in recent months indicates a hope somewhere among investors that the net outcome may be favorable. Utility shares were off, at the most, only about 30 per cent in the recent market break, while industrials were off over 40 per cent and rails over 45 per cent; and in the rally of the last three weeks utility shares have again done better than most other groups.

Bond & Share Test Case

The Bond & Share decision was the second reversal for this company in its effort to avoid the registration requirements of the Utility Act of August, 1935. That act required every interstate utility holding company to register with the SEC by Nov. 30, 1935, but for the most part the companies refused to put their necks in the noose, preferring litigation, and although several have since then broken ranks, the Commission estimates that only about 35 per cent of the companies (measured by capitalization) have so far registered. The Commission succeeded in getting Bond & Share as a test case, it being one most favorable to the Commission; and although the law prescribed that companies unregistered after Nov. 30, 1935, should be prohibited from dong any business or even using the mails, a gentlemen's agreement, still in effect, was struck between the Commission and the companies that no punitive action would be taken by the Commission until the issue was carried as high as either side cared to carry it.

It is expected that Bond & Share will now appeal to the Supreme Court and a decision is hoped for by April. If the SEC wins it will immediately start action forcing the companies both to register and to submit to Section 11 of the act, the so-called "death sentence" which nominally goes into effect on Jan. 1, 1938.

Contrary to popular impression, Section 11 does not require that the holding companies shall be torn apart immediately after New Year's. It is evident from both the text of the law and the attitude of Commission officials that "simplification" is a more accurate term than destruction in describing the effect the law will have on most holding companies. Though most companies have carefully refrained from coming in to the Commission through the front door of registration, a considerable number, though not registering, have already called by the back door on the Commission's utility division, as though preparing for the inevitable. They have brought in proposed plans for reorganization and simplification.

If Bond & Share wins its case before the Supreme Court the Commission will probably find it necessary to seek new legislation. If the SEC wins, however, there will probably be a rush to register. The companies will be faced with the alternative of registering and then presenting a voluntary simplification plan to the SEC, or of waiting until the Commission gets round to drawing up a plan for the stand-out company, when the latter will have to contest it legally item by item. Some of the companies probably will stand out anyway, counting on the fact that the Commission has only a round 100 employees in its utilities division and can't get round to all the holding companies for a long time even if the companies submit voluntary plans. Partly as a result of the small SEC staff, partly as a result of the conciliatory attitude of the Commission, it appears likely that companies submitting voluntary simplification plans will get a much more considerate shrift than if they wait for a plan to be forced on them.

Long-Drawn-Out Process

The likelihood, therefore, is that the "death sentence" will turn out in practice to be a long drawn out process of simplification, in which factors like the condition of the security markets, the cost of calling bonds versus letting them mature, and other investors' interests, will be duly weighed against the desire for speed. Even with most of the companies initiating their own plans, years will probably be required before the law is carried out completely. By that time the law or the Commission may be substantially changed.

The 18-company case opening at Chattanooga yesterday is a full-dress effort of the private companies in and around the TVA territory to have the whole TVA distribution program found unconstitutional. It follows unsuccessful efforts to have the TVA enjoined from stringing its wires in these companies' territories until the question of constitutionality can be decided. Odds are against the companies because they will be heard before a three-judge bench of which two are Roosevelt appointees. The minor part of the President's court-packing scheme, actually passed by Congress, permitted the President to appoint additional judges to hear district court cases involving constitutionality. It also requires that cases such as this, if appealed, go direct to the Supreme Court without intermediate hearing by a Circuit Court of Appeals.

Prudent Investment Basis

Utility men profess inability to understand the meaning of the President's press conference statement last week implying that if the private companies will accept "common law valuation" the Administration might consider calling off its competition. The phrase is generally taken to refer to the so-called "prudent investment" basis of valuation, as opposed to valuation based on reproduction cost at present prices. This implication is drawn by the recent action of the Federal Power Commission in joining issue as "friend of the court" in the effort of a California utility to throw off the effort of the California Railroad Commission to force the "prudent investment" valuation on the company for rate making purposes.

In the eighteen-nineties, when prices and costs were very low, Nebraska tried to force a utility company to accept reproduction cost as a rate base. The issue resulted in the Supreme Court's finding in Smythe vs. Ames, 1898, in which the Court based value for rate-making purposes on a number of considerations instead of one, including both prudent investment and reproduction cost. After prices began to rise during the war state lawyers switched round and began to ask that utility rates be based on "prudent investment," which under the circumstances would be lower, while corporation lawyers switched to the reproduction cost basis.

Positions Reversed

Since the war, as costs declined, both sides again reversed their position, so that the present line-up, with costs going up and government counsel arguing for "prudent investment" as a rate basis, represents the third switch-over. Senator Norris has advocated that the rate basis be whichever, cost or reproduction, is the lower, and the utilities, like the rails, though they have not been so bald about it as the Senator, have generally advocated whichever of the two was the higher at the time.

That there is little real hope of modification of government competition, unless the Government is forced to it by budget difficulties, was recently indicated when J. D. Ross, former Securities Exchange Commissioner and now head of the Bonneville Dam, announced that his new rates would be based on 3½ per cent for the cost of the electric installation, to be amortised in 40 years. A substantial part of the dam cost will be charged to navigation, etc.

No private company can raise money at 3½ per cent except on that small part of its capitalization consisting of the highest-grade senior obligations. And no allowance was made by Mr Ross for taxes, which run around 15 per cent of the gross of private companies. Thus the "yardstick" is to be as distorted as that of the TVA, where rates appear to be about 40 per cent lower than would be justified by the costs as private companies are required to reckon them, and where the Tennessee Light & Power has just been authorized, on the basis of economy, to build a steam plant within 42 miles of TVA's power lines.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Freight by Air—Canada is said to lead the world in the carriage of freight by air. In 1936 commercial transport companies carried 22,947,106 pounds of freight consisting largely of machinery, fuel oil and supplies compared with only slightly more than 2,300,000 pounds in 1931. Marked improvement was shown in the passenger traffic on Canadian Colonial Airways-American Airlines scheduled flights between Montreal and New York during the first nine months of this year. September was a record month when the total of 754 passengers were carried.

Wood Pulp Exports—Exports of all classes of wood pulp from Canada during the first eight months of the current year were substantially higher than during the like period of 1936. During the first eight months, the United States was the largest consumer of Canadian wood pulp of all classes, with the exception of unbleached sulphite.

Metal Production Peak—Mineral production in Canada during the first half of 1937 established a new record in Canadian mining history. Production value is placed at $50,000,000 higher than in the first six months of 1936, or a gain of 23 per cent. Higher volume and values for metals accounted for $42,000,000 of the advance. Output of gold, the leading item, approached 2,000,000 fine ounces with a value of nearly $69,000,000 as the extraction by established mines was augmented by newly developed areas and revived production in abandoned mines.

Construction—Total Canadian construction activity in the third quarter was substantially higher than in the like period of 1936, with the most conspicuous gain in that of factory building. Total contracts awarded during the third quarter were valued at $68,000,000 compared with $50,000,000 during the like period of last year. Factory building recorded a gain of 385 per cent over last year's third quarter, having increased from only $2,725,000 to $13,000,000.

Trading in Securities—In securities transactions with the United States, Canada, during the first eight months of this year has been a net purchaser of securities to the extent of $35,000,000 as compared to sales of $10,000,000 in securities to the United States during the like period of last year. During the first eight months of this year net Canadian sales to the United Kingdom increased to $17,200,000 from only $5,400,000 during the like period last year. During the first eight months of 1937 Canadian purchases of securities from all countries amounted to $369,926,879 and total sales to other countries totaled $361,171,106.

Sugar Exports—Sugar exports from Canada during the first eight months of this year amounted to 428,114 metric tons valued at $10,690,770 compared with 383,881 metric tons valued at only $7,615,230 exported during the like period of last year.

Canada Offers Loan—Subscriptions for a $100,000,000 Canadian loan opened Nov. 3 under a financing operation announced by the Canadian Government to take up the remaining 5½ per cent which are outstanding and maturing Dec. 1, 1937. The maturing Victory Bond issue totals over $122,799,000, but the amount in excess of the new issue will be met from ordinary revenue.

Livestock for Sale—Due to the poor feed situation in the Province of Saskatchewan, efforts are being made to dispose of as much livestock as possible and the Government is lending its co-operation in this connection. Local reports state that about 300,000 head over the normal number usually sold with a total value of $7,000,000 will be offered this year. A number of American livestock buyers are operating in the Province.

Automotive Exports—Canadian exports of motor vehicles and parts during September were valued at $1,506,349 as compared with $3,449,950 in August, 1937, which was the peak month of the year, and $1,517,190 during September a year ago, according to the latest figures. Shipments of passenger cars numbered 2376 units valued at $782,898, showing a decided drop from the 5570 at $1,854,963 exported in August, 1937. In September 1936, exports totaled 2153 valued at $793,062. During the first 9 months of 1937, total exports of Canadian automotive products were valued at $22,188,315, almost 24 per cent above the total of $17,932,171 for the like period of 1936.

Oil Output in '37 Expected to Make New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Petroleum production in the United States promises to reach the highest figure on record this year, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

Even if there should be some curtailment in the rate during the remainder of the year, continues the report, it is hardly likely that the decrease would be sufficient to offset the gain in the first nine months. The output during this period amounted to 956,000,000 barrels as compared with 814,000,000 barrels in the first nine months of last year, an increase of 17.4 per cent.

Annual Production

If the output in the last quarter should be at the same rate as in September, the annual production would amount to 1,293,000,000 barrels in 1937 as compared with the previous high record of 1,099,000,000 in 1936 and with the depression's low of 785,000,000 barrels in 1932. It would exceed the pre-depression volume of 1,007,000,000 produced in 1929 by 28.4 per cent.

Despite the sharp increase in output this year, petroleum prices have advanced, extending the upward movement which began in 1933.

The ability of the industry to raise prices and, at the same time, to increase production this year, has been due only partly to the expansion of the consumers' income. It has also been due to the fact that consumers have spent an unusually large proportion of their income on petroleum.

This is shown by the fact that if current conditions are maintained during the remainder of 1937 the index of the value of petroleum production will be 9.6 per cent above the 1929 level while the national income will be at least 14 per cent below that pre-depression level. As compared with last year's figures, the value of petroleum output this year will show an increase of 25 per cent as compared with a gain of not more than 14.4 per cent in the national income.

Outlook for 1938

It seems hardly likely that the demand for petroleum will be maintained at such an abnormally high level next year. Consequently, a curtailment of output or a drop in the price level, or both, will occur in 1938 unless further inflation raises the national income sufficiently to offset the lack of such an abnormal demand relative to income as that which has prevailed this year.

Since, at the present time, there are indications that some deflation, rather than further inflation, will characterize the general economic situation next year, the petroleum industry seems rather definitely to be facing a recession in 1938. It would not be surprising if evidence of the beginning of such a recession appeared before the end of the present year.

Prof. Moley Demands U. S. Tax Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Declaring the nation stood on the brink of another depression, Professor Raymond Moley, former "Braintruster" of the New Deal, laid the blame on the doorstep of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Prof. Moley said the depression, if it comes, could be traced principally to the tax on surplus profits, and Administration policies which increase the cost of living. He said at present the business recession was a minor one, but warned that it may become serious.

"The levy on capital gains and undivided profits must be repealed if the nation is to prosper," Prof. Moley stated. "This tax is the greatest obstacle to permanent recovery."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

ARIZONA, Oldest Ranch, Calitina Vista Rancho — Quiet, restful atmosphere; home cooking; special attractions for children. Route 4, Box 690, Tucson, Arizona.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FOUR or 5-room furnished apartment in Back Bay, Boston for the winter months. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

LINCOLN limousine to rent for all occasions; reliable driver. Louis Cefalo, 19 Bothwell Rd., Brighton, Mass. Tel. KEN. 8562 (Boston).

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting in every new shade; wide selections in all price ranges; samples submitted. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your figure will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.

IDA GORDON

18 E 53rd St New York City Plaza 3-3319

DRESSMAKING

SMART dresses, coats, suits and blouses designed or copied; remodeling and alterations. Mrs. Jennie Lane, 673 Boylston Street, Boston COMmonwealth 9071.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 305 Lexington Ave (52nd St.) New York Regent 4-2260

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 122 EAST 42nd St., N. Y. C., supplies highest type children's nurses, governesses, couples, butlers, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, housekeepers. Plaza 3-0097.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 433 Riverside Dr. (113th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses, N. Y. C. Un. 4-2543.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans, chairs, tables, JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3633

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds at very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased, 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COOK-Butler-Houseman, white, experienced, sleep out; family two adults; give particulars; references, wages desired. Write Box M-44, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN-Manager for our Canadian office; must be thoroughly familiar with the retail department store buyers of clothing and furnishings to sell outstanding British import lines in sterling currency only; state fullest particulars. Write Box M-43, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper to take full charge motherless home; father, 2 children (2 and 4 years); good home but small salary. Write giving particulars and phone number. J. FRITZ, 87-16 132nd St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

HOME to share in Newton Centre, Mass. near Lake St.; master chamber with bath, garage optional. Call CEN. 5434.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ENGLISH style residence in exclusive section of Brookline, Mass., in grounds of one acre. Small greenhouse, garden and three-car garage. Ground floor finished in wood paneling throughout. Two reception rooms, hall, dining room and kitchens. Five bedrooms, four baths, large upstairs sitting-room. Four maids' rooms and bath. For sale unfurnished. Telephone Longwood 1725 before 10 a. m.

$5300: NEARLY NEW, 5-room Cape Cod; oil heat; good section, large lot; Wellesley, Mass.; owner leaving state. Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

REAL ESTATE

MONEY available for real estate mortgages on a practical form. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage MISS SLACK.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Two fine rooms, sunny; for men; also two more expensive. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 118 Marlboro St.—Luxurious rooms with or without bath; fireplaces, large closets and oil heat. COM. 9696.

N. Y. C., 117 West 77th St.—Single, double, private bath, kitchenette, newly decorated, reasonable; convenient all subways, bus, cars.

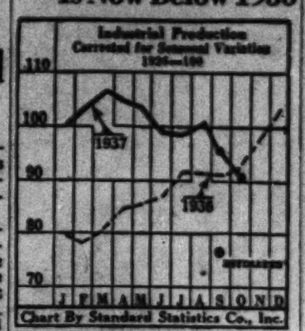
WASHINGTON, D. C., 2000 Conn. Ave., Apt. 208—Well furnished double room, southern exposure; convenient to buses. Adams 4800.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's furs for coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7909.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4428. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

Industrial Activity Is Now Below 1936



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As the accompanying chart shows, industrial production for October is estimated at a level of about 90, on the basis of the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production (1926 equals 100).

This represents a decline of only about 2 per cent frim the October, 1936, level. However, curtailment is continuing and present indications are that, even allowing for some slight seasonal gains in a few lines this month and next, composite activity in both November and December will probably fall about 10 per cent below a year earlier.

Home Loan Bank $25,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

The Federal Home Loan Bank System announces through its governor, Preston Delano, a public offering of a new issue of $25,000,000 three-year 2 per cent consolidated debentures, Series C, of the Federal Home Loan Banks, due December 1, 1940, priced at 100⅜ to yield about 1.87 per cent. This issue constitutes the first public financing ever undertaken by the Home Loan Banks having a maturity exceeding one year, two issues of 1-year debentures aggregating $53,000,000 having been sold earlier this year.

With regard to the new offering, Mr. Delano said: "The new debentures are required to meet the steadily continuing expansion of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Membership in the System has reached an all-time peak of 3927 institutions, and advances to these members now stand at $184,557,927, an increase of $36,994,535 within the last six months.

"While there has been some reduction in demand for mortgage credit throughout the country, the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System have been called upon to bear an increasing proportion of the load, their commitment in the realm of small home mortgage financing showing a continually increasing proportion of the total amount done in this field. The Federal Home Loan Banks and their members now represent the largest mortgage reserve system in the world. "Aggregate payments due the regional banks within three years amount to approximately $98,000,000. As of October 31, the liquid position of the System included a $30,258,000 holding of Government Bonds and $10,727,000 in cash."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FURNITURE

ANTIQUE Chippendale mahogany bureau, $75; Sheraton mahogany sofa, $75; Sheraton mahogany sofa table, $75; Sheraton mahogany drop-leaf table, $50; Sheraton mahogany sofa, $50

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,300,000
Previous day	1,450,210
1937 vol. to date	367,328,085
1936 vol. to date	422,834,139

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower In Quiet Session

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Stocks ran the gamut of declines and rallies in today's market, with emphasis generally on the former.

The list stumbled at the start. Initial losses of 1 to 3 points—in a few cases as much as 6 or so—were later reduced, cancelled or converted into small advances. A new selling move got under way near the final hour, with steels, motors, coppers and specialties dipping to low levels of the session.

Dealings were comparatively slow after the opening. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000

Falling steel operations, fresh labor difficulties in the automotive field in addition to slackening sales and production, and fears the congressional special session will hit a snag and dampen business hopes were seen as the principal restraining market influences.

At Odds on Message

Wall Street was at odds on the President's message, some interpreting it as bullish while others thought it held out little prospect of immediate aid for industry.

Conspicuous share losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Public Service of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, International Harvester, U. S. Gypsum, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Loew's Coca-Cola and Owens-Illinois.

Gold mining stocks such as Dome, McIntyre, Alaska Juneau and Homestake edged forward.

Trade news continued to exhibit off-trends, although some analysts thought many lines, including steel, may be dragging bottom. It was realized, though, retailers may have to go through a price reducing period which could carry over into next year as unsold inventories are distributed.

In the matter of steel, observers in this field reported new orders from various industries have been coming into the plants recently and these were not reflected in the current week's operations, but should have a bolstering effect later.

Bonds Generally Lower

Domestic corporate and United States Treasury and Government-guaranteed issues drifted lower in the bond market today, although most losses were confined to fractions.

Principal sufferers were Erie 5s of 1975, which dropped more than a point on fair volume. Pennsylvania general 4½s were off around a point and losses of wide fractions were recorded for Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s. On the other hand, Northern Pacific 4s and Great Northern 4½s advanced a trifle.

Among industrials, Armour 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Loew's 3½s, Studebaker convertible 6s and United States Rubber 5s dropped moderately. Bethlehem Steel 3¾s added a fraction.

United States Government obligations held to a narrow range, but the trend was down. Foreign dollar loans were quiet, tending lower. Brazilian issues lost some of yesterday's gains.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16 (AP)—Curb stocks fell back fractionally to as much as 6 points today before a moderate selling wave.

Sherwin Williams was off around 6 as the session neared the close and Newmont Mining around 3. Montgomery Ward "A" and Aluminum Co. slumped 2 to 3 points. Pittsburgh Plate Glass lost about a point.

Fractionally lower were Niagara Hudson Power, Pan American Airways, St. Regis Paper, United Gas, United Light & Power "A," United Wall Paper, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Cord Corp., Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and American Light & Traction.

Dividend Declarations

Increased				
Blaw Knox Co	50c	Dec. 20	Nov. 26	
Nat Bearing Metals	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp	20c	Dec. 21	Nov. 26	
Interim				
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co	$2	Dec. 14	Nov. 22	
Special				
N Y City Omnibus Corp	$3.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 7	
Extra				
Amer Laundry Mach Co	65c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Columbia Baking Co	$1 pfd pf	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
McKinley Mines	5c			
Curities Co	2½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19	
Tilo Roofing Co	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	
Regular				
Alabama Power Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 13
Alabama Power Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	3	Dec. 13
Amer Laundry Mach Co	20c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Bank of Canada	$1.13	S Jan.	1	Nov. 30
Canadian Western Natural Gas Light Heat & Power Co Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
City Ice & Fuel Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 23
Du Pont (E I) de Nemours & Co 4.50 pf	$1.12½	.. Jan.	25	Jan. 10
Du Pont (E I) de Nemours & Co deb	$1.50	Q Jan.	25	Jan. 10
Food Mach Corp pf	$1.12½	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 15
Ford Motor Co (Canada) Ltd "A"	25c	Q Dec.	18	Nov. 27
Ford Motor Co (Canada) Ltd "B"	25c	Q Dec.	18	Nov. 27
Gen Cigar Co	50c	.. Dec.	15	Nov. 26
Gulf Oil Corp	25c	.. Dec.	15	Dec. 1
Honolulu Oil Corp, Ltd	25c	Q Dec.	15	Dec. 2
Hudson Co Gas Co	$4	S Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Humble Oil and Rfg Co.	62½c	Q Dec.	27	Nov. 27
Indianapolis Water Co 5% pf A	$1.25	Q Jan.	1	Dec. 11
McKinley Mines Securities Co.	2½c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 19
Montreal Loan & Mtg Co.	50c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 30
Mutual Telephone Co. (Hawaii)	12c	.. Dec.	10	Dec. 5
Nat Bearing Metals	75c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 18
New Bedford Cordage 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15

Hudson Motor Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hudson Motor Car Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, net profit of $258,278 after federal income tax, equal to 16 cents a share on capital stock outstanding. This compares with net profit of $2,012,743 in nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, before taxes.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68	36	Abbott Lab (1.40a)	4	39	39	39	Nov 12
85	48	Acme Steel (4)	3	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	—3⅛
23⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	3	18½	18¼	18½	— ⅛
29⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	Nov 15
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
86¼	48¼	Air Reduction (1a)	16	51½	50½	51½	—1⅛
5½	½	Air-Way El Ap	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.40a)	33	13⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
2⅝	1	Allegheny	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
84½	10	Allegr pf xw	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
19¾	11	Allegr pf $40 ww	10	13	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
59	11	Allegr pf $40 ww	2	14½	14½	14½	
82¼	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	16	16	16	Nov 12
45⅝	13	Alleg Sti (1.60)	6	20	19½	19½	—1½
27⅞	6⅝	Allen Indust (1)	5	9¼	8⅞	8⅝	— ⅛
268½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	21	162	159	160½	—1½
17½	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	12	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
21⅞	6⅝	Allied Stores (.20a)	25	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
85	80	Allied Stores pf (5)	6	86	86	86	Nov 15
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	61	47⅞	44⅜	47½	+1⅛
39⅜	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	19⅜	14⅞	18⅜	— ⅛
48⅛	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2¾	2¾	— ⅜
93¼	10	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23⅜	Nov 15
114⅞	87½	Amerada (3)	7	94	91½	91½	Nov 15
101½	53⅜	Am Ag Ch Del (9¼g)	7	93	92¾	93	Nov 15
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (5g)	1	18¼	15	15	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	2	38	38	38	+1
131	79½	Am Can (4a)	2	89	87	87	—1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	167⅞	167⅛	167⅞	— ⅛
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	12	22½	21⅝	22	— ¾
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	45	43⅞	43⅞	—1⅝
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	17	18	17¾	17⅞	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Nov 6
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	101	101	101	Nov 12
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
39¾	8¼	Am Comml Alcohol	76	14⅝	14½	14¼	—1⅛
33⅜	13⅜	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	7	16½	16	16	—1¼
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	35	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 15
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	32	5½	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	8	31	21½	31	Nov 15
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	38½	26½	36½	— ½
38½	8¾	Am & For P 2 pf	7	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	— ⅜
31	7¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11	11	11	Nov 12
21¼	3½	Am Hide & Leather	5	4	4	4	
55⅝	30½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	32½	32½	32½	—1½
52⅜	33¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅜
4⅜	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1⅝g)	1	17¼	17¼	17⅝	Nov 13
17⅞	6⅝	Am International	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	8	20	18½	20	+ ¼
125	83	Am Locomotive pf	1	65½	65½	65½	—4½
29¾	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	1	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
68¾	26	Am Metal (1¼g)	35	36¾	29¾	30½	—1⅛
115¾	101¾	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Nov 15
16⅛	3	Am Power & Light	129	8½	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	18	48	46	48	— ⅛
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	10	42	40	42	+2
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	146	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
45⅛	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	48	24½	23½	23¾	— ⅛
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	79⅛	79¾	79⅞	+ ⅛
36	17⅛	Am Safety Raz (2)	8	20	20	20	— ¼
29	7½	Am Seating (½g)	5	15½	15	15	— ¾
105¾	45¼	Am Smelt & R (4g)	78	51⅜	49⅛	51⅜	+ ⅛
154	125	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	125	125	125	Nov 15
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	Nov 15
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	31	27½	25	26¼	—1¾
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12	12	12	
56⅛	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	114	114	114	Nov 13
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	18½	18½	18½	Nov 12
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	43	151	149⅛	150¾	+1¼
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70	68½	68½	Nov 15
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (6)	8	71¾	71¼	71½	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	+ ¾
30½	4¾	Am Type Founders	28	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	107	15⅜	13⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83½	82	82	Nov 10
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	9	6	5½	5¾	+ ¼
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	38	37¾	37¾	— ¾
30	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	34	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¼g)	242	30¼	28½	29⅞	— ½
97	39	Anacon W&C (4)	1	48	48	48	—2
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	10	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
37½	⅞	Andes Copper	1	15	15	15	
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	32¾	32½	32¾	Nov 10
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	Nov 8
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	56	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pf (6)	1	71	71	71	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97½	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	13	41¾	40¼	41¾	— ⅛
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—1⅛
17¾	2⅜	Artloom	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	14	9½	9	9	— ⅝
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 15
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	42	42	42	+2
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	53	40	36⅞	39½	— ½
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	— ½
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	18	27¾	26⅝	27½	— ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 12
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	14	14	Nov 15
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	12	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	103¾	103¼	103⅛	Nov 12
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	12	43	43	43	Nov 15
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	1	49	49	49	Nov 15
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
36⅜	6¼	Auburn Auto	2	9½	8¾	9½	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 15
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
B							
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	48	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	54	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	25	15¾	15	15½	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Nov 15
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	21	17½	16⅞	17½	— ⅛
32	9	Barker Bros	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
35¼	16	Barnsdall (1)	36	14⅞	14¼	14½	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17	17	Nov 15
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	Nov 8
15¾	7⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	51	14½	14	14¼	
23⅜	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
62¾	34	Best & Co (2½a)	6	39½	39½	39½	Nov 13
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	260	53	50	52⅞	+ ⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	96	95½	96	—2
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	31	31	31	Nov 12
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
29½	9	Blaw-Knox (1.30g)	22	14½	13¾	14	+ ¼
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	48	24	22⅜	24	+1⅜
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	5	28⅜	28	28⅜	—1⅝
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	8	19½	19½	19¼	— ¼
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	20	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 15
35½	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝	
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	10	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
59½	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	15	25½	24½	25	—1
53½	32	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	33	33	33	—1
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	32	32	32	— ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
38½	6⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	12	12½	12	12	— ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Nov 15
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	Nov 15
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Nov 12
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	18	10½	9¾	10	—⅛
14⅝	2¼	Budd Mfg	16	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	6	18⅜	18	18	
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	16	36½	34⅝	35½	— ⅛
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	3	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	16	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Nov 15
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¼	11	11¼	Nov 12
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	8	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	9	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
34⅝	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
C							
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	Nov 15
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
5½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	5	3½	2	3	
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	19	9	8¼	9	
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	10	16½	16	16	—1
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	58	14½	13¾	14½	+ ¼
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	21	8	7¾	7⅞	
61½	30½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	4	30	30	30	—3¼
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅝	18	Carpenter Sti (1.60g)	6	18	18	18	— ⅞
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.10g)	1	3¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
126¾	66	Case (J I) (6g)	5	98	95	95	—3
100	50½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	8	51	49½	50½	—1
105½	102⅜	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¾g)	8	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.30g)	2	26½	26	26	—2
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1⅛g)	2	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Cent Fdy	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
15¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	13⅝	13½	13½	Nov 15
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	7	7	7	Nov 13
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40x)	1	6	6	6	Nov 15
68⅝	40	Cerro de Pas (4a)	16	42	42	42¾	— ¾
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	30	9⅝	8½	9½	— ⅛
63¼	20½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	32¼	31	31	Nov 15
48	5	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Nov 15
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	34	39¼	37¾	38½	—1¾
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	4	90	89⅞	89⅞	Nov 12
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	1	48⅝	48⅛	48½	—2⅜
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 8
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	13	2	2	2	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	3	6	5¾	6	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¾	3	Chi Gt West pf	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	13⅝	1 ⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	8	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	13	12¾	12	—1 ⅛
40	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	5	31⅛	31¼	31¼	Nov 12
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3	3	3	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
23¾	13	Chick Cot Oil	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	2	Childs Co	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
136¼	62½	Chrysler (10g)	280	66	62⅞	65	—1¼
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	7	16	13½	13½	— ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	3	City Stores	3	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
48	34½	Clark Eq (4 26w)	6	39	38	39	Nov 10
48½	22	Clev Graph B (1½g)	3	27	27	27	—1
37	28½	Clims Mch'n (.80x)	1	33	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
20⅞	13½	Clinett Peabody (1)	9	16	15⅛	15½	—1
176½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	1	169	165	165	—3
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	68½	68½	68½	Nov 15
35¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	31	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
104½	86½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	Nov 10
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alk (8x)	13	33	32	32½	— ⅝
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	17	16	16	—1¼
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	2	30¼	30	30¼	
21½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	1	30	30	30	— ⅝
20⅞	4¾	Colum G&E (.48x)	197	10⅜	9½	10⅝	+ ⅜
108	68½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	80½	80¼	80½	+1½
30½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	6	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
48⅜	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾g)	2	31½	31½	31½	Nov 12
135¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	81¾	80	80½	—1½
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	24	41½	40½	41⅛	—1⅛
114	86⅞	Comi Credit pf (4½)	3	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	Nov 9
60¾	30½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	19	46⅝	45	45⅝	— ⅛
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	99	99	99	
21¼	6	Comi Soiv (.60)	21	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	77	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
78⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	3	43	43	43	—1
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	3	7	7	7	Nov 15
46½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	26	25	26	—1
19¼	9¼	Congress Cigar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 9
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	8	12⅝	12¼	12½	
8¾	4¼	Consol Cigar	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
187⅛	22	Consol Edison (2)	97	26½	25⅝	26⅜	— ⅛
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	98	95¾	95¾	— ¾
5¾	1	Consol Film	3	2	2	2	
18⅜	4¼	Consol Film pf	3	8¾	8¼	8⅜	Nov 15
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	3	5½	5	5½	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	40	10	9⅞	10	
106⅞	101	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	102	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	4¾	4½	4⅝	Nov 15
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¼	3	Consol Co

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
18	3¼s '43-'40 June	106.1	105.31	106.
3	3⅛s '43-'41 Mch	106.22	106.22	106.22
1	3⅛s '41	106.26	106.22	106.22
30	3⅛s '45-'43	106.28	106.27	106.27
3	3⅛s '45-'44	106.22	106.16	106.22
6	3¼s '46-'44	111.23	111.21	111.21
8	4s '54-'44	109.30	102.30	102.30
1	3¾s '47-'45	109.31	109.31	109.31
4	3¾s '56-'46	105.2	105.1	105.1
3	3½s '49-'46	115.26	115.26	115.26
4	3½s '52-'47	104.23	104.23	104.23
12	3½s '52-'49 reg	98.8	98.8	98.8
2	3½s '53-'49	100.7	100.7	100.7
3	2¾s '54-'51	103.3	103.2	103.
1	3s '55-'51	100.27	100.22	100.27
17	2¾s '60-'55	99.28	99.27	99.28
9	2¾s '59-'56			

Federal Farm Mortgage

14	3s '40-'44	102.19	102.17	102.19

Home Owners' Loan

20	2¾s '49-'39	101	100.30	100.31
1	2¼s '44-'42	102.22	100.22	100.22
10	3s '52-'44	103.19	102.18	102.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	97	97	97
10	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Alleghany 5s '44	78	78	78
1	Alleghany 5s '49	65	65	65
24	Alleghany 5s '50 st	87½	87½	87½
1	Allied Strs 4½s '52	102¾	102½	102½
19	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103¼	103	103¼
1	AmIGChem 5½s '49	96¼	96¼	96½
4	Am Int 5½s '40	113¾	113¾	113¾
13	Am T & T 5½s '43	100¾	100¼	100¾
9	Am T & T 3½s '66	100¾	100¼	100¾
13	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	100½	100¼	100½
27	Am T & T 3¼s '61	102¼	102	102¼
16	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¼	103	103
3	Ann Arbor 4s '95	91½	91	91½
19	Arm Del 4s '55	108½	108¼	108½
17	AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104½	104½
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	78	78	78
2	ACL cl 4s '52	63½	63½	63½
1	Atl G & WI 5s '59	55½	53¾	54
24	B&O rfg 6s '95	83¼	82¾	83¼
34	B&O 1st 5s '48	47¼	45	46¾
25	B&O rfg 5s '95	45¾	45	45¾
11	B&O 5s '96 F	45¾	45	45¾
11	B&O 5s '96 F	45¾	45	45½
16	B&O 5s 2000 D	40	39½	39⅝
21	B&O cv 4½s '60	78	77	78
15	B&O 5s '48	63¾	62½	62½
14	B&O 5s SW '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	93¼	93	93
15	Beth Stl 3¾s '52	53½	53	53¾
44	Boston & Me 5s '67	54	101⅞	102
18	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	62	62	62
4	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	84	84	84
6	Bklyn Un El 1st 5s	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97¾	96½	96½
3	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	54	54	54
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	9¼	9	9
2	Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	104	104	104
4	Cal Pack 5s '40	107½	107¼	107¼
4	Can Sou 5s '62	113	113	113
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	123¼	123½	123½
25	Can Nor 6½s '46	102½	102½	102½
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	87¼	86¾	86¾
20	Can Pac 4s prp	76½	76½	76½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	14½	14½	14½
2	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	98	97¼	97¼
16	Cen Ill 4s & 5s '51	74	73½	73½
16	Cen Pac 5s '60	90½	99	99¼
36	Cen Pac 1st '49	58	58	58
5	Cen RR N J 5s '87	31½	31	31½
2	Cen RR N J 5s '87	66½	66½	66½
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	ChampionP&P 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
2	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	30	30	30
3	Chi & Alton 3s '49	108¾	108¼	108¼
28	CB&Q rfg '71 A	104½	104¼	104½
2	CB&Q 4½s '77	105½	105½	105½
47	CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	16½	16¼	16½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	20¼	20	20
10	Chi Gt West 4s '59	17	17	17
5	Chi I & L 6s '47	11	10¼	11
173	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	3¾	3½	3⅝
55	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	28½	28¼	28¼
1	Chi&SP gen 4s '89	23	23	23
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	11½	11½	11½
1	Chi&NY rfg 5s2037	20¼	19¼	19¼
7	Chi&NW gn 5s '87	6½	6¼	6½
36	Chi &NW cv 4½s '49	10	10	10
2	Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
19	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	17¾	18
14	Chi & NW 3½s '87	9	9	9
9	CRI & P 4½s '52A	19¼	18½	18½
9	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	17¼	17¼	17¼
30	CRI & P 4½s '34	8¾	8	8
8	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	8	8	8
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	97⅜	97½	97⅜
1	Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
11	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	102½	102½	102½
3	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
4	CinUnTerm 5s'57C	108¼	108¼	108⅜
23	Clev UnTerm 5s '73	100¾	99¾	100¼
2	Col F & I 5s '43	100½	100½	100½
3	Col F & I 5s '70	64	63	63
1	Columbia G 5s '52 May	94	94	94
1	Columbia G 5s '61	42¾	42¾	43
10	Col & So 4½s '80	92½	92¼	92¾
4	Columbia G 5s 1961	106	105½	106
5	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	98
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
25	Com'l Cred 2¾s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
8	Com'l Inv Tr 2¾s '51	104	104	104
2	Conn & Pass R 4s '43	105	105	105½
7	Con Edi3¼s '46	103½	103½	103½
19	Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
9	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	98¼	98	98¼
3	Con Oil 2½s '51	108	108	108
4	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Consum Pow 2½s '70	104	104	104
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Consum Pow 2½s '75	100	100	100
5	Container Cor 6s '46	103¼	103¼	103½
4	Crane Co 3½s '51	107½	107	107½
3	Crown Will 6s '51	40	40	40
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	107½	107	107½
1	Cuba RR 6½s '60	87½	87½	87½
1	Del & Hud 4½s '43	107	107	107
1	Del P&L 4½s '80	15¾	15½	15½
10	D & R G 4s '36	8½	8½	8½
6	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	10½	10	10½
11	D & R G West 5s '78	112	112	113
1	D & R G West 5s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Det Ed 4½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Det Ed 3½s '66	101¼	101½	101½
13	Dow Chem 3s '51	107	107	107
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	103	103	103½
3	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	46¾	45¾	46
35	Erie rfg 5s '67	46	45	45
3	Erie rfg 5s '75	85	85	85
15	Erie 1st 4s '96	87¾	87	87¾
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96	71½	71½	71½
1	Erie gen lien 4s '96 ct	71½		
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	101	101	101
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	101½	101	101
10	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101¼	102¼	102¼
28	GenMotAccept3¼s'51	98	98	98
1	Gen Pub S 5½s '49	95	94½	94½
19	Goodrich 4¼s '65	96¾	96¾	96¾
8	Goodrich 6s '48	103	103	103
8	Goodyear T & R 5s '57	100	100	100
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	94½	94	94
10	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	93	92¾	93
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104¼	103¾	104
10	Gt Nor 4s '46G	95	94¾	94¾
35	Gt Nor 4s '46H	81½	81	81
3	Gt Nor A&N 5s '50	89½	89¼	89¼
6	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	82½	82¼	82½
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	92½	92	92
9	Hous Oil Tex 5s'04	99¼	99	99
13	Hudson Cos 5s '63A	32½	32½	32½
8	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	58¼	58¼	58¼
3	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17½	17½	18
11	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	108	107½	108
11	Ill Cen 4s '52	50½	50	50½
8	Ill Cen 4s '55	44¼	43¾	44¼
18	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51	49¼	49¼
10	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	44¼	44¼	44¼
4	IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63	107	106¾	106¾
5	Ill Steel 4½s '40	16	16	16
1	Ind&Lou 4s '58	104¼	104	104
2	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	60	60	60
2	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	60	59	59
1	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	58	55	56
16	Interlake Iron 4s '47	78¾	78	78
19	Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	66	66
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	86	86	86
13	Int Paper 6s '55	94	93	93
5	Int Paper 5s '47	81½	80½	80½
11	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83¼	82½	83¼
22	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	54	54	54
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	96¾	93½	96¾
2	JonesLaughSt4¼s'61	33½	33½	33½
2	KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	73	73	73
4	K C South 3s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
6	K C Term 4s '60	100	100	100
4	Kresge Found 4s '45	92¼	92¼	92¼
4	Kresge Found 3½s '67	86	86	86
13	Lac Gas 5½s '53	97	97	97
4	LS & MC 3½s '97 reg	74	74	74
2	Leh C¾N 4½s '54A	32	32	32
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	36	35½	35½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 2003	31½	31	31½
30	Leh Val 4½s 2003	30	29¾	30
105	Leh Val 4s 2003	105½	105½	105½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	99½	99	99
1	Liquid Carb 4½s '47	94¼	94½	94½
2	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	119	119	119
2	Lorillard Co 5s '51	73	73	101
16	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	101¾	101	101
11	Lou & Nash 5s 2003 B	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	105¼	105¼	105½
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	86¾	85	85
21	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93	93	93
5	Maine Cen 4s '55	58½	57¾	57¾
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	45	45	45
1	Man Sug 7½s '42 ct	34	34	34
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90	99½	99½	99½
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	99¾	99¼	99¼
11	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100	99½	99½
8	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	107¾	107½	107¾
3	Met Ed 4½s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	MetWSideElCh4s'38	84¼	84	84
4	MilElRy&LtCo 5s '61	15¾	15¼	15¼
2	MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	37½	37½	37½
15	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	37½	37½	37½
2	Mo-Ill 5s '59	49¼	49¼	49¼
3	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24¾	24¾	24¾
1	M-K-Tex 1st 5s '62	77	77	77
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57	57	57
10	Mo Pac 5½s '49	21¼	20¼	21¼
24	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	20¼	20½
9	Mo Pac 5c '78 G ct	21	20½	21
4	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20½	20	20½
7	Mo Pac 5c '81 I	19¾	19¾	19¾
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct			
13	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17⅝	17⅛	
4	Mob & Ob 5s '38	16	15½	
36	Mob & O 4½s '77	103½	103⅛	
1	MonWPaPubSv5½s00	99	99	
8	Mont Pow 3½s '66	70	70	
4	Mor & Essex 5s '55	82	82	
8	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	74½	74¼	
3	Mor&EssexG4½s2000	72¾	72¾	
2	NashCha&StL 4s '78	91	91	
1	Nassau El 4s '51	89½	90¼	
18	Nat Dairy 3¾s '61ww	102½	102	
26	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '52	2	2	
25	Nat RRMex 4s '51asd	106⅞	104½	
12	Natl Steel 4s '65	123	123	
1	New Eng T&T5½ '52	98	98	
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '57 A	94¾	94¾	
8	N O Pub Sv 5s '61B	78	78	
5	N Y Cent Term 4s '53	35¾	34½	
5	NO Tex&M 5½s'34	35	35	
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	74	74	
1	NYC rfg 5s 2013	88	88	
17	NYC 4½s 2013 A	82½	81	
30	NYC cn 4s '98	91	91	
4	NYC 3¾s '46	85	85	
31	NYC 3½s '52	65¾	65	
21	NYC&StL 4½s 2013	78⅛	78	
6	NY Chi & StL 6s '33	64	63½	
31	NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	108½	108½	
1	NY Conn 4½s '53	45	45	
1	NY Dock Co 5s '38	50½	50¼	
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	101¾	101¾	
6	NY Edis 3¼s '65	103	101¾	
8	NY Edis 3¼s '66	122	122	
1	NY G El H&P 5s '48	106¾	106½	
1	NY L&W&D&J 5s '43	26½	25½	
27	NYNH&H 4s '67	26½	25½	
1	NYO&W rfg 4s '92	107½	107½	
2	NY Steam 6s '47	105½	105½	
1	NY Steam 5s '48	105½	105½	
2	NY Steam 5s '51	104	104	
2	NY St&W 4s 5s '50	106½	106½	
3	NY Tel 4½s '39	104	104	
3	NY Tel 3¼s '47	104		
8	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	104½	104½	
1	Niag Falls 3¼s '86	12	12	
3	Norf Sou 5s '61A	117	117	
2	Norf&W 4s '96	117	117	
3	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	103	
5	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	100	
8	Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	89¾	88¾	
28	Nor Am Co 2047	82	82	
28	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	78	74½	
12	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	74½	74½	
12	Nor Pac 4s '97	63½	63	
12	Nor Pac 3s 2047	101¼	101¼	
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	98	96	
2	Ohio Ed 4½s '72	101	100	
13	Okla G&E 4s '46	103	104½	
2	Pac Gas&El 3¼s '66	103¾	103¼	
10	Pac G&El 3¼s '68	103½	102½	
1	Pac T&T3¼s '66B	98¾	98½	
1	Panhandle Pr&R 4s'53	79¼	79	
11	Para Pict 6s '55	45	45	
5	Para Pict 3¼s '47	10	8½	
2	Parmelee T 6s '44	60	60	
6	Penn Dix&Del 4½s '77	104	103¾	
11	Penn Pr&Lt 4½s '81	108	107	
2	Penn Co 4s '52 E	98½	98	
2	Penn Co 4s '63	109¾	109½	
23	Penn RR gen 5s '68	103¾	102¾	
37	Penn RR gen 4s '65	92	92	
1	Penn RR gen 4½s '81	100	99½	
13	Penn RR 4½s '84 E	112½	112½	
1	Penn RR 4s '48	94¾	94¼	
23	Penn RR 3¼s '52	89½	89¼	
3	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	84¾	83	
12	Pere Marq 5s '56	77	76	
10	Pere Marq 4½s '80	100¼	99¾	
56	PhelpDodge 3½s '53	92¾	92½	
12	Phila Co 5s '61	57¾	58¾	
12	Portl RGen E 4½s '60	53	53	
1	Porto Ri R&S 5½s '42	93	92	
1	Reading 4½s '97 A	79	79	
7	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	97¼	97¼	
2	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	84½	84½	
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	85	85	
1	Republic Steel 4½s '61	85	85	
1	Republic Steel 4½s '56	115	115	
1	Revere Cop&R 4¼s '52	90	90	
10	Richfield Oil 4s '52	99	99	
1	Rio Gr Junc 1st 4s '39	32	32	
2	Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s '39	35½	35½	
3	Saguenay P C 4½s '66	30	29¾	
2	St J & G Isl 4s '47	105½	105½	
26	StLIM&SRR&G 5s '33	99¼	99	
9	St L S F 5s '50 B	39¼	39¼	
25	St L S F 4½s '78	11½	11½	
1	StLSF4½s '78 ctf st	10	10	
11	St L S F 4s '50 A	14	14	
3	St L S W 5s '52	30¾	30¾	
38	St L S W rfg 5s '90	24	22	
3	StPaKC Sh4½s '41	9	9	
20	StPaul UnDep 5s '72	118¾	118¾	
25	Seab A L cn 4s '50	9	8	
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8	
2	Sea A L 4s '49	6¾	6	
2	Sea AL rfg 4s '50ct	5	5	
8	Sea-AllFla 6s '35ct	98	97½	
2	Shell Un 3½s '51	90½	90½	
22	Simmons 4s '52	95½	95½	
5	Skelly Oil 4s '51	106¾	106¼	
3	Socony VacOil3½s '50	102	101¾	
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	

Agreement Almost Completed to Loan Mexico $5,000,000

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—Authoritative sources disclosed here an agreement virtually had been completed to provide the Mexican Government with a needed $5,000,000 loan and, at the same time, permit development of state-owned oil lands.

President Lazaro Cardenas was reported to have agreed to the terms and the promoters were understood to have cabled their London colleagues for permission to sign. The signing was expected to take place next week.

The agreement reached with the Mexico City promoters, headed by the wealthy former Secretary of Public Works, Alberto J. Pani, in combination with four British brokerage houses, included:

1. The promoters would lend the Government $5,000,000 in cash;

2. They would build two 6000-barrel and one 8000-barrel refineries at a cost to the Government of $4,000,000;

3. They would underwrite construction in British shipyards of 10 merchant ships for coastwise commerce at a cost to the Government of another $4,000,000;

4. They would drill 30 to 40 wells at a cost not to exceed $4,000,000;

5. The Government would deliver 60 per cent of its Poza Rica oil field royalties—which under terms of a new lease to the Aguila (Royal Dutch Shell) Oil Company would not be less than 2000 tons of oil daily for the first 10 months—to pay off the loans.

The local group of promoters, which was organized as the Central American Corporation, included, in addition to Pani, Jack Rowe, an American contractor, and David Alfred Thomas.

The Government will finance development of its own oil lands from revenues it receives from the Aguila company for a concession in the Poza Rica fields.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅛	2	3⅛
100	Air Investors	3	2	2
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	13	13	13
100	Allied Prod A (1⅝)	18½	18	18
650	Alum Co Am	89½	85½	85½
200	Am Box Brd (1.50g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Am Cit P&LB (.30g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	Am Cyan B	25	24	24½
200	Am & Frn P war	2	2	2
300	Am Fork&Hoe (1a)	14	14	14
200	Am Fork&Hoe pf	27	25¾	26¾
2000	Am Gas&El (1.40)	104	103¾	104
100	Am G&E pf (6)	8	8	8
100	Am Gen	13	12	12
100	Am Hard Rub	14	13¾	14
200	Am L&Tr (1.20a)	11	⅞	1
1000	Am Maracaibo	34	34	34
100	Am Meter (3½g)	9	8¾	8¾
700	Am Republics (.10g)	1¾	1¼	1⅝
2300	Am Sup Power	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Am Sup P pf	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Appal El P pf (7)	4	3¾	4
1900	Ark Nat Gas	4¼	4	4¼
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	7	7	7
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	7	7½	7½
600	Ashland Oil&R (.60)	7½	4½	4½
500	Asso G&E A	12¼	11½	11½
400	Asso G&E pf	4½	4	4
5000	Asso G&E war	4½	4½	4½
100	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	29	29	29
50	Atl Cst LineCo(2¼e)	1½	1½	1½
200	Atlas Corp war	14½	14	14
200	Atlas Ply (1¾g)	45	45	45
3600	Austin Silver M	2¼	2	2¼
300	Automat Prod	8½	8½	8
400	Auto V Mach (½a)	74½	70	70
200	Babcock & Wil (4)	4½	4½	4½
800	Baldwin Loco war	4½	3¾	3¾
100	Barium Stk Stl	4½	4½	4½
100	Bath Iron (8%ft)	7½	7½	7½
300	Beauniit Mills (1.50g)	17½	17	17
300	Berk&Gay F war	3	3	3
100	Birdsboro S Pdy	8½	8½	8½
100	Bliss E W	1	1	1
700	Blue Ridge (.15g)	36½	36½	36½
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3a)	27	27	27
400	Blumenthal (8)	13¼	13¼	14½
100	Brad T&L (.90g)	11½	11½	11½
400	Breeze Corp	11½	11½	11½
100	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	11½	11½	11½
100	Brill A	23½	23½	23½
50	Brill pf	20½	20½	20½
200	Br Am Oil cpn(1.15g)	40	40	41
200	Brown Co pf	41	41	41
100	Brown Fr W (1.20g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Brown F Dist	41	41	41
50	Buckeye P L (3⅝g)	17	17	17
300	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	1½	1½	1½
100	Cal Prod vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Can Ind Ale A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Can Marc Wire	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Carib Syn (½b)	3½	3½	3½
100	Carman B	20	20	20
100	Carnation (1)	30¾	29¼	30¼
20	Carrier Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Catalin Am	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Cen & Sw Ut	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Cen NY pf (5)	77½	77½	77½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	7½	7½	7½
200	Cen St El	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Cen St El 6% pf	71½	71½	71½
100	ChambMWStrip(.80)	101	101	101
15000	Chesebro (4a)	10½	10½	10½
100	Chi Riv&Mach (⅝g)	40	40	40
75	Childs pf	2½	2½	2½
6000	Cities Service	26	25	25
600	City Serv pf	6	6	6
200	City Auto Stpg (.45g)	23½	23½	23½
300	Clark Control (1½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Claude Neon Lts	6	5½	5½
400	Cleve Trust	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Colon Develop	2¾	2½	2½
200	Colo Fuel&Iron	6½	6½	6½
1300	Colon G&E pf (5)	5	4¾	4¾
2400	Colum G&C	28	27½	27½
2600	Comwith &So war	1¼	1	1
25	Comm P&L 1 pf	27	27	27
100	Compo Sh'M vtc (1)	3½	3¼	3½
500	Cons Biscuit	4¾	4¾	4¾
2500	Cons Coy Min	67	67	67
100	Cons Gas (3.60)	52	51½	52
350	Cons Mng & S (1½g)	5	4¾	4¾
200	Cons Oil Corp	7¼	7¼	7½
25	Cons G&E pr pf (7)	74½	74½	74½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Cooper-Bess	3	3	3
2100	Cord Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Corroon & Rey	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Cosden Petro	15	15	15
100	Cosden Petro (2½)	26½	26½	26½
2500	Creole Pet (1g)	8	8	8
700	Crocker Wh	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Croft Brewing	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Crown C Pet	7	7	7
100	Crown Drug	1	1	1
300	Crystal Oil R pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
2500	Cusi Mex	3	3	3
200	Darby Pet (½)	11½	11½	11½
200	Dayton Rub	19

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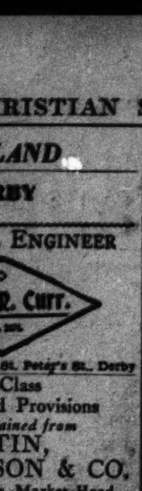

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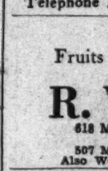

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SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Native Ox Cart, Djocja, Java

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Lines About Leaders—104

By a Staff Artist

Harriet Beecher Stowe

(1812-1896)

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE was a national figure in America.
She wrote a book which made her known all over the world.
She was the seventh child born of a distinguished family.
Her father was a preacher absorbed in theological researches.
Little Harriet showed an early interest in the same subject.
She used to spend long hours delving into books on religion.
At 11, she wrote a remarkably lucid article on immortality.
At the tender age of 15 she began to teach grammar.
At the same time she contributed stories to local journals.

* * *

IN 1832, new vistas opened up to the aspiring young girl.
Her father became president of a seminary in Cincinnati.
There Harriet met Professor Stowe, and they were married.
A movement to abolish slavery developed in the institution.
Alarmed, the trustees prohibited all discussions on the subject.
So the students left in a body, nearly wrecking the place.
Thus far, Mrs. Stowe had given little attention to slavery.
Like other people, she had accepted it as normal and necessary.
But from then on she awakened to the gravity of the situation.
The cruel sale of a Negro woman passed under her eyes.
Could such horrors possibly exist in a Christian country?

* * *

HOWEVER, there were years of very heavy domestic pressure.
Mrs. Stowe had seven growing children to bring up and to feed.
She was writing sketches to help out with the expenses.
In 1850, her husband accepted a position at Bowdoin College.
At about that time Congress passed the Fugitive Slave Law.
This law put two requirements on the people of the Free States:
They must restitute all escaped slaves working for them;
They must help to capture all those hidden in their homes.

* * *

SUCH a law raised anti-slavery sentiment to boiling point.
Mrs. Stowe grew more and more concerned about the problem.
Why not write something that would set the nation thinking?
Far from her was the idea of preaching democracy to readers.
She would portray a picture of slavery exactly as it existed.
And the brave mother started the story "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
She put her love, her prayers, her tears into the work.
But she finished it with the conception of its potentialities.
The first day saw 3000 copies out; the first week 10,000.
Everywhere it stirred the people to a point unknown before.
In the South, slaveholders attacked the story savagely.
In the North, abolitionists criticized it for being too mild.
The little book contained the elements of a revolution.
It led to four years of desperate conflict in the nation.

* * *

IN 1861, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared in Great Britain.
Within six months 16 different editions were published and sold.
After a year 18 printers were kept busy to satisfy the demands.
The book was dramatized; it circulated in two hemispheres.
The author suddenly found herself one of the world's figures.
Peoples sent her large sums of money to help slaves to escape.
Much of her time was now occupied in distributing gold.
Lincoln called her the little woman who made the Civil War.
Yet the famous book was the preparation of an enduring peace.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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After the Day's Plowing

Monitor Camera Club from E. M. Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.

Worth Knowing

THE DAY IS LENGTHENING AT THE RATE OF ONE-THOUSANDTH OF A SECOND A CENTURY

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram touches on the subject of politeness. With this as a broad hint, it should not be difficult to solve.

TIEVLOSOUU VU EVCO YS YVD

PGUJVIS—LJODO KYN PO SILJ-

VSQ VS VL, PGL VL OYUOU IGD

ZIELU.

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

RUT) CPOOOP (PATE
RUT
PARO
PEEA
POCO
PIUO
INP
INP

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

DEINRTU

How Many of Each?

A farmer had twice as many sheep as horses, and three times as many hogs as sheep and horses together. If there were 360 animals in all, how many of each kind did he have?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings another list of words and antonyms to be matched:

1	hope	humility	
2	entrance	doubt	
3	timidity	despair	f
4	moisture	denial	
5	pride	obscurity	
6	solicitude	aridity	
7	harmony	exit	
8	assurance	daring	
9	lucidity	hostility	
10	assertion	neglect	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Most any bank could score a hit now by advertising refrigerated safety deposit boxes "just the place for steaks and chops."

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Indian Summer is the glorious season when any fire in the furnace is too much and none is too little.

San Francisco Chronicle: "Many Arabs still prefer camels to the new busses," as after all you can't pull the stuffing from a bus seat and weave yourself a topcoat.

Children's Corner

The Ball That Bounced High

Tony had lost his ball. One—Two—Three, he had bounced it away up in the air, and that was the last Tony had seen of it. He began searching at once.

A sparrow sitting on the apple tree saw Tony searching. "My feathers," Sparrow said, "I'll join the search for Tony's ball, and I shall get others to search too. Tweet, Tweet!" He flew down to the edge of the pond and looked into the clear, cold water.

"Froggy, Froggy," he called. Down the pond came Frog swimming very fast. "What is it?" he asked.

"It's just this," Sparrow answered. "Tony has lost his ball and we must help him find it."

"But. . . ." Frog gurgled.

"There's no 'but' about it," Sparrow cried. "You are to search the pond because it may have bounced in there."

With that the sparrow hopped across the garden, to the very edge in fact. Right there was a tall hickory tree but instead of flying up into the tree Sparrow stood still beneath it. "Squirrel," he called softly, "Red Squirrel."

There was a rustling of leaves and out from behind the hickory tree came Red Squirrel. "What is it?" he asked.

"Just this," Sparrow answered. "Tony has lost his ball and we must help him find it."

"But," said Squirrel.

"There's no 'but' about it," Sparrow cried. "You are to search the garden for it and get Bun to help.

"Tweet, tweet," he called, "who knows but what the ball bounced so high it hasn't come down yet."

Bun and Frog sat there quite out of breath from searching. "Did you find the ball?" they asked.

"No," Sparrow answered, "did you?"

They shook their heads slowly and Frog said, "I have searched the whole pond."

Bun cried, "I have searched the whole garden."

Sparrow puffed himself up until he was like a balloon. "And I," he boasted, "I have searched the whole sky!"

At that there seemed nothing more to be said, so they just stared at Sparrow with round eyes. They were still staring when Squirrel ran towards them—rolling the ball!

"He's got it," Bun squealed. "Squirrel has found Tony's ball. Where, Squirrel, where?"

"Not in the pond," Frog answered. "Kerchunk!"

"Not in the garden," Bun squealed.

"Not in the sky!" Sparrow twittered, and they thought he would burst with pride.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Squirrel ran towards them.

Squirrel turned his bright, beady eyes on Sparrow. There was silence, then with a flirt of his big, bushy tail, he said:

"You flew from the tree
to search the sky.
Away you went
So far and high.

"That is the way
Most searchers do
When really
If they only knew,

"So very often
What they search
Is close at hand
To where they perch.

"I found the ball
In yonder tree
Which Sparrow left
So hastily.

"Indeed 'twas on
The bough close by
From which he flew
To search the sky!"

In Lighter Vein

One Apiece

The game was very one-sided. Just after half-time the captain of the losing team approached the referee. "I say, Ref., can we have another ball?"

"What do you want another ball for?" the astonished referee asked.

"Well," grumbled the captain, "those chaps want that one all to themselves." — Ashington Collieries Magazine.

—Pearson's

"Now wait!—Whose umbrella is it?"

Missed It

A lawyer, whose office was on the sixteenth floor of a skyscraper, was expecting a client from the country. The door finally opened and the client entered, puffing violently.

"Some walk up those stairs!" he gasped.

"Why didn't you ride the elevator?" asked the lawyer.

"I aimed to, but I missed the thing!" was the reply.—Atlanta Two Bells.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

A lecturer had been invited to address the Sunday School; although he was more accustomed to older pupils or church congregations. He was momentarily at a loss what to say to the eager young faces, and asked:

"Now children, about what shall I talk tonight?"

"About three minutes," said a little boy.

Safety First

A dear elderly lady and her granddaughter came down to the railway station. Evidently she was not used to traveling. She looked anxiously about the station, and then walked up to the ticket office and inquired:

"When does the next train go to town, please?"

"The next train, madam," said the agent, looking at his watch, "goes at exactly 4 o'clock."

"Will that be the first train?"

"Yes, madam, the first train."

"Are there any freight trains?"

"No, madam."

"Is there a special?"

"No, madam, no special."

"If there happened to be a special, would you be aware of it?"

"Yes, madam."

"Well, I'm very glad—very glad," said the lady. "Now, Susan, you and I may cross the tracks."

Daily Anecdote

The Gentleman

Thomas Jefferson was walking one day with his little grandson, when the two met a Negro pushing a wheelbarrow. The Negro bowed politely and Jefferson returned the greeting; but the boy did not.

"Don't let that poor Negro be more of a gentleman than you are," rebuked the statesman.

Plagiarism

If we steal thoughts from the moderns, it will be cried down as plagiarism; if from the ancients, it will be cried up as erudition.—But in this respect every author is a Spartan, more ashamed of the discovery than of the depredation.—Colton.

Quotation for Today

THERE is more heroism in self-denial than in deeds of arms.
—SENECA.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faithful Service

New York City

"Our outboard motor has been rescued! And here is the $10 check returned to us!" exclaimed Mrs. B— after opening the letter the postman had just brought.

"Good! But what does the letter say? I don't understand their returning the money," said Mr. B—.

"Yes. It says the men who operate the fire boat have found our motor, even though it was lost in 40 feet of Harlem River water and mud."

"But the money? After all, fishing out a motor lost from the stern of a boat is not within the official duties of the fire department, is it? We gave them the money in good faith to pay for a service. They earned it."

Mrs. B— smiled. "I think that we have abundant proof of two things: the kindness and courtesy of these men, and the honesty of the Marine Division of the New York Fire Department."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Plymouth Rock

Divide the group into two teams called Indians and Pilgrims. Instruct the Indians to line up behind a chalk line at one end of the room, and the Pilgrims at the other. A brown pillow is placed in the middle of the room to represent the "Rock."

Whenever one of the Pilgrims leaves his fellows and attempts to land upon the "Rock," one of the Indians runs out and tries to capture him before he reaches his objective. If the Pilgrim reaches the "Rock" untagged, he scores a point for his side, and is free to return without being molested. If touched, however, he becomes a captive, and a point is scored by the other side. The team which first scores 20 points is declared winner.—Blossom N., Los Angeles.

What They Say

"Spot Education"

"We have a great need for 'spot education'; that is, educational opportunities for the people at the time when they face real problems."—John Ward Studebaker.

French Designer Offers Alibi

"A woman is well-dressed when you cannot remember anything she was wearing, even to the color of her dress or the style of her hat."—Lucien Lelong.

Humor Needed

"We owe it to the world to preserve our sense of humor, not to take ourselves too seriously."—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Honesty

"We need a large dose of old-fashioned, common honesty. I will concede that government cannot legislate honesty, but government can jail dishonesty."—Mayor La-Guardia of New York.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So It May Have Been*

By LE PELLEY

ARE YOU A PILGRIM OR A INDIAN IN THE PAGEANT WE'RE GIVING IN SCHOOL ?
I'M A PILGRIM
I'M THE ONE THAT INVITES THE INDIANS TO THE FIRST THANKSGIVING DINNER
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO SAY ?
I COME OUT AND SAY SOMETHING LIKE "HELLO, INDIANS — HOW ABOUT YOU FELLOWS COMING OVER FOR DINNER ?" — SO THEY ALL PUT ON THEIR BEADS AND COME OVER.....
WHERE DOES THE THANKSGIVING COME IN ?
AT THE END, I GUESS!... THE INDIANS SAY, "GOOD NIGHT— THANKS FOR THE DINNER—"... !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Source of the Mysterious Message*

By THE HAGERS

AS I SWAM ON, THE STREAM GREW SMALL; AHEAD I SAW A WATERFALL.
WHEN I HAD REACHED ITS ROCKY TOP, WHAT I DISCOVERED MADE ME STOP.
THREE WEARY GNOMES, THEIR SPIRITS TRIED, POURED WATER DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.
AT ONCE I KNEW THIS PAIL BRIGADE HAD SENT DOWNSTREAM THE CALL FOR AID.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts.

Letter Division: PRECAUTION
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Letter Juggling: Intrude, untried.

How Many of Each?: 30 sheep, 60 horses, 240 hogs.

Fun With Antonyms: Hope-despair; entrance-exit; timidity-daring; moisture-aridity; pride-humility; solicitude-neglect; harmony-hostility; assurance-doubt; lucidity-obscurity; assertion-denial.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress and Conciliation

THE new independence of Congress and the conciliatory tone of President Roosevelt's message to the special session promise well; their eventual value will await the proof of performance.

Already it is clear that Congress is almost itself again. It manifests no disposition to rush through a ready-made White House program of "must" legislation. Weeks and months have been devoted to hearings and committee study of wages and hours, crop stabilization, administrative reorganization and regional planning, the four major legislative projects the President urged. He has apparently obtained wide popular support for his general program. Yet it is unlikely that any of these measures will become law without further long and rigorous examination and debate. And there is every indication that if they do emerge from the legislative mill they will bear the congressional, not the executive, stamp.

This is entirely right and proper. These bills propose far-reaching changes and in the country as well as in Congress there is great difference of opinion as to means for obtaining generally approved ends. The country will be reassured and the prospects of reform will be improved if the closest care is given to perfecting the machinery for these experiments before they are launched. Even the risks of Congress becoming leaderless are not so great as those of rushing into fundamental alterations of the national economic fabric at this time.

Indeed, Congress appears fully conscious of the present business situation and rather disposed to put tax revision or some other encouragement to enterprise ahead of the presidential program. But study of tax changes is a particularly complicated matter and has not gone far enough to warrant preparation of a bill. The farm bill is also unwritten, although the general problem has been pretty well debated over several months.

Indeed there has been so little greasing of the legislative skids that a week may elapse before Congress will know just where it is beginning. The highly explosive anti-lynching bill may blow party line-ups to bits before any part of the presidential program is taken up. All told there seems little cause for fear of a thoughtless or punitive upsetting of business. The President's conciliatory tone, pushing further the olive branches Secretary Morgenthau held out to business last week, is additional cause for reassurance.

At the same time he said there should be no forgetting of the Administration's pledge to "carry on with a wide social program pointed toward higher living standards and a more just distribution of the gains of civilization." It is plain that the President still aims at government action to redistribute national income. He still thinks this would make for more stable business. But apparently he has learned from some recent experience that governmental planning does not always work out as expected.

Business can injure itself by raising prices too high and so curtailing purchasing power and closing its markets. But government also can raise prices in the wrong places in the effort to distribute purchasing power. It is to be hoped that the President will keep these lessons in mind and will carry on also with a conciliatory and more careful attitude.

Padlocking Opinion

AT FIRST glance recent events in the Province of Quebec seem to have justified fears that this French-speaking section of Canada was drifting toward a form of Fascism. Exercising his right under Quebec's anti-Communist law, Premier Duplessis has padlocked a radical newspaper and various bookstores in Montreal.

Some observers have called the step the first in a series of many that may be expected against not only Communism, but against Liberalism as well. They assert that the word "Communist" was purposely left undefined in the law so that it might be extended to include whomever the provincial government wished. They point out that strong religious influences in the province openly favor a corporative state, while several Fascist groups flourish, evidently with powerful backing.

However, events in Quebec may not so much show a trend towards Fascism as expose conditions that some day might be exploited towards that end. The use of the anti-Communist law, with its denial of free speech, conceivably might be turned against friends of democratic government. Furthermore, economic conditions are far worse in Quebec than in the rest of Canada and may one day give rise to that great popular discontent, which in other countries has caused leaders to turn to fascistic methods in desperation.

Yet several conditions seem to militate against an authoritarian regime in Quebec. Despite talk of autonomy and nationalism, the great majority of Quebecois appear loyal to Canada and the British Empire. They realize that they do far better economically as a part of Canada than they could as an independent unit in world trade. Also the *habitant* is French and consequently an individualist. Thus the Province of Quebec seems faced not so much with a swing towards Fascism, as with the problem of meeting conditions that have led other countries to accept that doctrine.

Brussels at the Crossroads

HAVING named Japan a treaty breaker, the Brussels conference has advanced to a juncture where it must await further instructions from the individual governments represented. The uninitiated might suppose it would have taken less time to disclose the obvious. Japan has been violating the Nine Power Treaty at least since July, when the Peiping incident opened a new campaign in China. But recall that in 1931 Japan embarked on a course of disregard for her international obligations and carried her campaign through to the setting up of a puppet state, with no more impressive results than are now seen at Brussels.

To have found Japan at fault in the matter of a treaty is not necessarily to imply that tangible steps to enforce the treaty will follow. The necessity of adjournment to await instructions from the fifteen governments whose delegates voted for such a finding points to the delicacy with which the question must now be pursued. Likewise the fact that the three Scandinavian states, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, abstained from voting, and that Italy felt the door was being kept open not to possibility of settlemen but to grave complications.

The chorus of "No" with which delegates replied to the question of communicating the conference's declaration to Japan was a natural reaction to the repeated refusals of the Japanese Government to enter into the Brussels discussion. It may yet appear that to have notified Japan would have been more advisable. For if there are to be any "next steps" to enforce the Nine Power Treaty, they will have to be steps of coercion rather than persuasion.

If economic pressures are decided upon, Japan should be notified of that decision; even if they are officially contemplated, it would be well to advise Japan officially of that fact. Such consideration of Japan's position may prove futile to change Japan's attitude before actual application of tangible pressures becomes necessary. But it will help to prevent the measures from degenerating into a merely anti-Japanese campaign. It may hinder the development of a war psychosis among the nations applying the pressures if not in the nation to which the pressures are applied.

The suspension of the conference finds the United States and Great Britain still careful not to get too far out in front of each other, and France close behind. The leadership these countries can give may yet save the Brussels conference from repeating history as it was written by the League of Nations powers in 1932 when the League condemned Japan's policy without discouraging it. If public opinion makes clear to the fifteen governments who have named Japan a law breaker that the realization of the value of law to the world, and the menace of chaos, has become general, those governments may be persuaded to act to restore order in international relations.

Books for the Buying

THERE has been much discussion in the British press this autumn on the subject of the price of books and the anxieties of all concerned in the book trade—authors, publishers and booksellers. It is not suggested that the British people read fewer books than the literate people of other nations, but that they spend too little in buying books as possessions.

Where do they get the literature that they need? From free public libraries, from subscription lending libraries, by borrowing in one way or another; and they purchase large numbers of sixpenny and shilling volumes. The booksellers are left lamenting that the majority of the reading public rarely buy new books except when they intend to give them away as Christmas presents.

There seems to be a certain justice in the obvious retort that new books are too dear—7s. 6d. for an ephemeral novel, 10s. 6d. to 18s. or more for a travel book, 15s. for the biography of a statesman or a film star. To which the publishers in turn reply that as long as the subscription libraries are the chief buyers the price must be high—their purchases of most books are limited, and production costs have to be met. So it is a vicious circle—the reading public will not buy because books are too dear, and books must be dear when the sales depend so much on libraries.

The problem is complicated by many factors. If the best-seller gamble were eliminated, and the inordinate sales of the favorite of the moment were distributed among all the good books that a publisher had on his list, the trade would be stabilized to the great benefit of authors and publishers. Again, who can doubt but that far too many books get into print? If we divided the number by three or four, no one would be any the worse off except a number of writers who have mistaken their vocation.

Producers may agree to limit the output of automobiles or gas-cookers, but what publisher will agree to refrain from backing his judgment in the issue of a book, which may be just what the world is waiting for? Of course, if every reader acquired the habit of devoting a small fraction of his annual income to book-buying not only would the trades of authorship and book-selling improve, but the best authorship would gain—for people who are buying books as an investment will be anxious to avoid buying rubbish.

Reconstruction Basis

Book News of the Day

HUMAN theories and philosophies may not, after all, provide the answer to mankind's earnest questionings or embody the tangible manifestation of that social and economic structure envisioned in the emancipation so long sought. The search has been earnest. What encouragement for the novice or the casual student when a master analyst and student such as Walter Lippmann confesses in THE GOOD SOCIETY (Boston: Little Brown. $3) that out of all the experiments, the earnestly-pursued theories and disappointing excursions along forbidden pathways and dangerous highways, there is little in the new, contrasted with the old, which offers promise of any desired new freedom!

A convincing and concise phrase may be quoted to supply a key to Mr. Lippmann's latest book. It is: "The search is worth much trouble, for at the end of it men may find again the conviction of their forefathers that progress comes through emancipation from—not organization of—privilege, power, coercion and authority." How reassuring, certainly, and how gratifying to those who have had little patience with the political prescriptionists and charm-doctors who have sought to instill the doctrine that structural democracy has been weakened, if not actually destroyed, by the spineless termites which have been sympathetically encouraged and protected by viciously inspired or deliberately persuaded iconoclasts.

Mr. Lippmann is a confirmed and consistent liberal. Those readers who are familiar with his past and current writings are aware of this. But many thus informed, if they have read habitually, may have realized that in the search which seems to have culminated at least for the moment, in this frank confusion, he has alternately been persuaded and dissuaded in espousing or rejecting the alluring paper theories of modern reformers, so-called. "Many times," he confesses, "I have wanted to stop talking and find out what I really believed. For I should like to achieve again the untroubled certainty and the assured consistency which are vouchsafed to those who can whole-heartedly commit themselves to some one of the many schools of doctrine. But I was not able to find in any of the schools a working philosophy in which I could confidently come to rest."

There, it would appear, is indicated the answer to if not the possible end of the quest. The need is not for something new, or visionary, or fantastic. It is for a realization that that upon which we have builded so widely and prayerfully need not be destroyed. The substructure, the foundation, remain. Upon these there may be builded, and in that building realized, that true liberalism in thought, action and accomplishment so sincerely desired.

F. L. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

While "Faithless Critic Cries"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the Brussels Nine-Power Conference, I believe a few excerpts from Whittier's poem on "The Peace Convention at Brussels," written by him Nov. 1, 1843, are appropriate:

"What folly, then," the faithless critic cries,
With sneering lip and wise, world-knowing eyes,
"While fort to fort, and post to post, repeat
The ceaseless challenge of the war-drum's beat,
And round the green earth, to the church-bell's chime
The morning drum-roll of the camp keeps time,
To dream of peace amidst a world in arms,
Of swords to ploughshares changed by Scriptural charms." . . .
Lend, once again, that holy song a tongue,
Which the glad angels of the Advent sung,
Their cradle-anthem for the Savior's birth,
Glory to God and peace unto the earth!
Through the mad discord send that calming word
Which wind and wave on wild Gennesaret heard,
Lift in Christ's name his Cross against the Sword!
Not vain the vision which the prophets saw,
Skirting with green the fiery waste of war,
Through the hot sand-gleam, looming soft and calm
On the sky's rim, the fountain-shading palm.
Still lives for Earth, which fiends so long have trod,
The great hope resting on the truth of God,—
Evil shall cease and Violence pass away,
And the tired world breathe free through a long Sabbath day.

Boston. (Miss) SARAH MORRIS

Italy's Share of Colonies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, is reported as saying that Italy need not expect the return of colonies to Germany while Premier Mussolini keeps territory which Italy won in the war, and that this remark evoked cheers in the House of Commons.

To follow this argument further, we may presume that Mr. Eden would not return Germany's colonies unless France gave up Alsace Lorraine, and that every other country which gained territory as a consequence of the World War, did the same.

Italy lost over 600,000 dead in the war. After the war she went to the Paris peace negotiations bearing two treaties signed by Great Britain and France—the Treaty of London and the Treaty of Saint Jean de Maurienne—promising to satisfy her colonial aspirations. What was the result? Great Britain was assigned 1,849,303 square kilometers of land with a pop. 7,079,000 inhabitants, France 1,879,408 kilometers with 2,329,000 inhabitants, and Italy received the stretch of desert between the states of Gat and Cadamis ceded by France, and Trans Jubaland ceded by England, 30,000 square kilometers, mostly desert or barren, with a population which did not exceed 70,000. In spite of these facts, Mr. Eden demands a quid pro quo from Italy.

Boston. A. HAMER HALL

Today's Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As most countries comprising the Nine-Power Pact are again coming together to discuss its fulfillment, it might be well to recall words of C. Delisle Burns in his book, "Modern Civilization on Trial," referring to the "Kellogg Pact" when he says:

> It is not "aggression" that has to be cured in the modern world but fear. . . . But the problem is not the relation of robber bands in Macedonia or Austria to their neighbors; it is relation between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan. These are armed, not against "robber bands" but each against the other. Destroy the fear of French aircraft in Great Britain and the British aircraft can be reduced; destroy the fear of German aircraft and the French aircraft can be reduced. That fear evidently has not been reduced by the promise in the Kellogg Pact never to be "aggressive," because fear arises out of what the British think of what the French call "defense" and out of what the French think of what the British call "defense." The major problem of interstate politics at the moment, therefore, is how to destroy the fear of the citizens of one modern state lest the equally modern citizens in other states might attack them. This can be done only by—changing the subject. That is to say, policy must concentrate attention upon issues having no reference to "defense." . . . We use sublimation or redirection, not suppression of impulses. So, in contending against such evils as war, one does not say, "Don't go to war"; one says, "Trade in goods and ideas."

This is just another way of saying that cause and prevention of war lie within the mental realm, and it is there the adjustments for friendly relations must be established. That readjustment of thoughts with regard to national prestige, and national honor are due for the sake of civilized man is obvious. But too much thought has been given to the building of material defenses and too little to breaking up prejudices whether racial, color-racial, national, traditional or innate. In virtue of being endowed with reason, every individual human being is a reasonable being and therefore can be reasoned with. Tolerance and understanding are requisite to uphold the arch of reconciliation of differences which is one of civilization's greatest needs.

New York, N. Y. CATHERINE M. TALIAFERRO

His Contribution

The Proof o' the Pudding

On a Scottish Island

"ANNIE," a sudden thought as we reached the door, "Miss Gibb will be busy. Perhaps I should wait out here for you."

"I need your support," laughed Annie. She pulled the brass bell knob, and somewhere in the rear a great jangling resulted. That evening Annie's uncle, Captain MacRae, was giving a "high tea" in honor of his guest, the French artist, and Chrissie Breck, who, having met when the Frenchman came to the Scottish island on a visit, were soon to be married. The captain's housekeeper, who was also his kinswoman, opened the door. "Annie Duff," she scolded, "d'ye no' ken better nor to bring me frae my work at sic a time?"

Annie started to explain, but Miss Gibb hurried away, saying impatiently, "I canna stand here bletherin'. Ye'll hae to come ben the house."

What an interesting person she was—tall, stout, with amazing energy. And what an attractive kitchen! It was spacious, with high ceiling, brass things catching the firelight, and a quaint row of bells, one for each room, ranged along the wall. On the hob was a copper cauldron, into which a pudding, tied in a cloth, would soon be lowered. Knowing that this pudding would have to boil for three hours, Annie had timed her arrival so as to be present when it was being mixed.

* * *

"Sit ye doon," snapped Miss Gibb, "if ye will veesit wi' thrang folk."

"We willna stay long, cousin," promised Annie. "I've brought extra threepenny bits for the pudding so that each of the boys'll find one. I'll ask uncle to see that they do when he's dishing it out. I scoured them fine and bright, even boiled them. Should I drop them in?"

"Indeed, ye'll do naething o' the sort," cried Miss Gibb, in scandalized tones. "I canna hae the laddies finding sillar in my pudding when they are na really finding it. One thruppence goes in and nae mair. That's the rule."

"Well," with a glance at the favours lying in readiness, "ye are no putting in a thimble, and it's the rule for one to go in."

"Aye, but it maun be a silver one, and that I havena got. Forbye folk are glad enouch no' to be finding it, since it's supposed to mean that they'll bide single. Why they should object to that, I dinna ken."

Annie laughed and said to me, "I think we'd better go."

"Aye, that ye had," agreed Miss Gibb. "And mind ye—ye're no' to be late the nicht. I'll no' hae my guid food spoilt wi' waiting."

Annie was thoughtful as we walked away. Then she said, "Yon wasna such a sure plan anyhow. But this other one will be!"

The "high tea" was a delightful affair. The table, drawn out to accommodate sixteen people, was loaded with delicacies, the center attraction being the big, luscious pudding, in which, according to custom, surprises were to be found. The captain served it, passing plates to this side and that. Annie was watching, and when those for her young brothers, and Jamie (their small visitor), came her way, she deftly pushed a coin into each one, and then handed it along—the boys being seated just beyond her. Soon, there was a gleeful shout. "Hurrah! I've got the thruppence." Then another, "So have I." And another, "So have I."

* * *

Miss Gibb, busy with the tea cups, clearly thought they were talking nonsense for she said, emphatically, "There isna but one thruppence intult." Then she saw the coins and stared in astonishment. A moment later she turned a severe, questioning glance upon Annie. And Annie laughed mischievously. "I slipped them in when ye werena looking." (Not wishing to let the boys know how they had come by their treasured "finds," she didn't say exactly *when* Miss Gibb hadn't been looking.)

"Ye did what?" an indignant gasp. "It's a wunner ye didna hinder the raising o't."

The captain, I think, had guessed Annie's little maneuver—he came so promptly to her defense. "Well, she didna," he declared, jovially. "'The proof o' the pudding's the preein' o't,' cousin, and this is one o' your best. I've sailed the seven seas and never yet tasted a plum duff to equal yours."

Miss Gibb, unaccustomed either to the giving or the receiving of praises, said, "Hoots," with a good deal of embarrassment, but her grievance, it was plain to be seen, had vanished in a smile.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

Conversations on Conservation

By Tully Nettleton

"SOIL *conversation*," one farmer called it. No, he hadn't signed up in the soil conservation program; he thought it was a good thing; he was growing some legumes for his sheep and had dammed up a small pond on his land, but the specific requirements drawn up in Washington hadn't suited his farm.

Soil conversation is what we have been having with men on the land as we drove through three states. On foot across a half mile of Missouri pasture to talk to a farmer drilling in his patch of winter rye. Into a field of loose, black southern Kansas loam sprouting with recently planted wheat. Sitting on a sack of corn chops in an Oklahoma cream station to hear the views of a share tenant. Breaking bread by light of a kerosene lamp on an oilcloth-covered table with a livestock raiser in the short-grass country near the "dust bowl."

Yes, soil conservation means something to these people. But soil conservation is not all embodied in the agricultural conservation program which followed the defunct AAA, nor is the agricultural conservation program concerned wholly and solely with preservation of the land.

It has served mainly as a cover for attaining the purposes of crop control, secondly as a means genuinely of facilitating soil preservation and third as a channel for distribution of aid that would otherwise have been necessary in some form of relief. These are impressions from a rather casual sampling of opinion in an area around the geographical center of the United States.

* * *

How is the present agricultural program working out, the writer has asked, and what is the attitude toward further and perhaps compulsory control legislation at the special session of Congress? To begin with, there is fairly general declaration that the early AAA allotment payments and to some extent the later soil conservation payments have been "life savers" to thousands of farmers in the dry areas of western Kansas and western Oklahoma where lack of rainfall has brought six or seven successive crop failures.

There the problem of holding down the soil and preventing it from blowing away takes on its most acute and visible form. Yet the leaching of corn and cotton land in Missouri and Oklahoma river bottoms under constant cash cropping has been such that all the advances in seed selection and methods of cultivation have scarcely sufficed to keep production per acre up to what it was a generation ago. A Kansas tenant whose landlord had insisted that every acre be planted in wheat thought the yields per acre were about as good as ever, except for the dry seasons, but admitted the soil now lacked humus or vegetable matter to hold the moisture.

That particular locality apparently was hostile to governmental interference, and the reason probably was that landowners believed their peculiar soil and rainfall conditions did not permit of any satisfactory substitute crops in place of wheat. This illustrates a point made by Prof. W. C. Etheridge of the college of agriculture at the University of Missouri. He believes that the success of any acreage reduction or land diversion program depends mainly in the long run upon what alternatives can be shown to the farmer in place of the crops he has been planting.

* * *

In other words, what substitute crops are available? Land will never long be left actually idle. It will be planted to something, or if left fallow may be used for pasture. The Missouri experiment station believes it has found a successful alternative for continuous corn planting in a rotation of Korean lespedeza with oats, rye or winter barley. The lespedeza is effective in fattening hogs or cattle besides its value as a legume in enriching the soil.

Farther west, many a farmer and rancher on the Great Plains now concedes it would have been better if thousands of acres in the so-called dry-farming region had never been plowed. They recognize that much of the remaining grass land is being badly overgrazed.

But to turn the unwisely cultivated land back into grass is easier said than done. In dry areas and especially in dry years it takes a long time for green shoots to get a foothold. I have just ridden over a field plowed three years ago for a planting of cane and untouched since. It is still a hillside of bare red earth except for a scattering growth of thistles.

Here is another case where the farmer needs to be shown a satisfactory alternative to further planting of land once broken—to be shown a practical way of getting it back into grass. The Department of Agriculture is undertaking to gather and cultivate supplies of seed of some of the native grasses. When these are available or when re-sodding can be practically carried out, the rancher will have a feasible way of converting some of the marginal wheat land back into needed grass.

All such changes require time and some experimentation to fit local conditions. The farmer is not often in a position to afford an unproductive year in the process. Out here there is much evidence that federal soil conservation payments are providing him a bridge across that gap and are making possible farm practices from which the whole nation will reap a benefit.